We DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRATT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (five weeks), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1874. NO. 128.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher MAY continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole, without regard to whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Remonstrance of Pittsburgh Insurance Companies.

LEBATE ON USURY BILL.

Argument in the Evans Case.

CASSVILLE ORPHAN SCHOOL INVESTIGATION.

Anxiety Over Apportionment Bills.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Rutan called up Mr. Warfel's Election bill and had his amendment, substituting clerks of courts for prothonotaries, adopted, and the bill passed finally.

Senator Graham presented a remonstrance signed by a majority of the insurance agents of Pittsburgh, against the new Insurance bill which renders it obligatory on the companies to keep their surplus in ready cash and not in mortgages.

HOUSE.

Petitions for and against the repeal of the Local Option law were presented.

The Usury bill came up on second reading.

Mr. Newmyer said he had had his say on that subject last winter, and until the general public rose to a proper consideration of it he would not agitate it further.

Mr. Hays characterized all restrictions as nonsense.

Mr. Christy thought they had better be abolished.

Mr. Gerwig said the people did not regard them any way.

Mr. Young said he stood with Mr. Newmyer on the matter.

Speaker McCormick and Mr. Wainwright were for the repeal of all rates.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Evans Case.

Assistant Attorney General Gilbert had the argument in the Evans case prepared to-day. He contends that there is no way at present provided for the liberation of Evans, that the Governor cannot pardon or set aside the verdict of a jury against a debtor to the Commonwealth, and that Evans, being a public officer, cannot come out under the debtor's act by serving ninety days in jail. He was replied to by Hon. Robert Lamberton.

Cassville Investigation.

The Senate Committee on Education, of which Senator Anderson is chairman, together with the House Committee, held a session in Huntingdon to-day to investigate the charges brought against the Cassville school. Professor Wickersham has taken every precaution to see that all the facts bearing on the case are brought to view. The general impression is that the strictest rules of propriety and virtue have not been observed among the tutors and pupils of that institution.

Apportionment.

The various apportionment bills yet to be read or reported, are the constant source of inquiry and speculation. The Westmoreland people want a separate district, whilst the Republicans insist on taking care of their own people. One proposition for Allegheny county is to give the city of Pittsburgh four between the rivers and two on the South Side, or make one Democratic district in Pittsburgh and the other three Republican. The one Democratic district would be the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth and Fifteenth wards.

There is a bill here to repeal the Jury Commissioners act, but it has not been introduced.

John C. Barr and George H. Kuhn were confirmed by the Senate as Notaries Public.

WILMINGTON, OHIO.

Fatal Accident to a Hunter—The Temperance Movement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, O., February 10, 1874.

Semeri Stevens, living near Fort William, Ohio, while out hunting a few days ago, was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his companion.

The Woman's Temperance League are making arrangements to secure *Dr. Dio Lewis* at the recent convert, Van Pelt, to hold a temperance meeting here soon. The temperance spirit here has not abated. The end is to hold on to the good work already accomplished.

CRESTLINE.

Death of Rev. B. F. Royce, of Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., February 10, 1874.

Rev. B. F. Royce, a local minister of the Methodist Church for over forty years, died here to-day. He resided at Bucyrus and was well known throughout Northern Ohio, being one of the pioneer settlers of Crawford county. He came to Crestline four weeks ago to assist Rev. A. S. Moffit in a protracted meeting now progressing at the Methodist Church, but was taken sick soon after his arrival. He was a native of Connecticut, and sixty-eight years of age.

BLAIRSVILLE.

Lecture by Rev. Mr. Owen—More Diggers than Diamonds.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., February 10, 1874.

Rev. W. A. Owen, of Indiana, Pa., delivered a lecture to a very large audience in the United Presbyterian Church; subject, "More *Diggers* than *Diamonds*." The lecture was well received. It was under the auspices of the ladies, and was a pecuniary success.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Court Proceedings—Revival of Business.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, PA., February 10, 1874.

Court is in session this week, Judge Rockefeller, of Sunbury, presiding in place of Judge Mayer, now in Europe. James Service was to-day convicted of stealing an overcoat from the Chief Engineer, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for one year and six months.

The sleighing is excellent. Business is resuming and lumber shipments for a week past have been very heavy.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Republican Meeting—Nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., February 10, 1874.

A large Republican meeting was held here to-day. Speeches were made and resolutions passed presenting the name of Hon. John G. Flenniken for the Lieutenant Governorship, and indorsing the national and State administration.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Efforts to Secure the Pardon of Briceland, the Negro Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 10, 1874.

A very strong effort is being made to secure the pardon of Henry Briceland, the negro, who has been lying in jail here for the last year, convicted of murder. The warrant for his execution has not yet been signed by the Governor, and two petitions were gotten up and are being circulated in all sections of the county. A strong feeling exists in his favor.

Resumption of Mansfield Machine Works.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., February 10, 1874.

The Mansfield Machine Works, which suspended operations about three months ago, have again resumed work, starting with forty-five hands. They expect to increase their force soon.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Wm. W. Kurtz was yesterday nominated for the postoffice at Athens, Ohio.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,-240,927.

The steamships Holsatia, from Bremen, and Oceanica and Wisconsin, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The steamship Abbottsford, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Kansas House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of fifty-seven to twenty-six, passed a resolution requesting the county attorney to take steps to bring ex Senator Pomeroy to trial.

Excitement over the Indian news is very great in the West. The tribes are leaving their reservations and making formidable raids upon settlers, herdsmen and ranchmen.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in the market.

XLIII. CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. BOGY presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Missouri in regard to illegal charges made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was referred. In presenting the resolution, Mr. Bogy said he hoped the Judiciary Committee would give the subject its early attention and give the proper construction to the acts of Congress granting subsidy to that road.

The CHAIR announced as a member of the committee to investigate into the management of the government of the District of Columbia, in place of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, excused, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, so that the committee consists of Messrs. Boutwell, Thurman and Allison.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Merrimon, giving to State courts the same power as Federal courts in executing the Bankrupt law, which was rejected.

Mr. BAYARD submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate the information called for in the resolution of March 1, 1873, as to whether any officer of the United States army on duty in South Carolina has used efforts to procure legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered by him in the line of duty, and whether such officer was admitted to the bar in that State and practiced his profession while holding a commission as an officer. Laid over.

Mr. STEWART submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what time will be required, after resumption of specie payment, to enable the mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver coin to replace the fractional currency. Agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the House bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint Commissioners to locate and open a road for military, postal and commercial purposes across the Indian territory from the mouth of the main Cashe river, in Texas, via Fort Cobb, Fort Sill and the Wachita agency to the mouth of Walnut river, in Kansas; the said road, including the belt of country one and a half miles in breadth, to be kept open to the driving and transit of merchandise free from any charge forever. Referred.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill granting to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company currency notes to the extent of $80,000 per mile for each section of ten miles of the canal that shall be constructed; provided that the company's first mortgage bonds to the amount an equal amount shall have previously been deposited with him as security for the government. The currency so issued is to be redeemed by the company's paying annually into the United States Treasury a sum not less than 6 per cent. of the total amount issued. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill authorizing the coinage of twenty cent pieces. It proposes to make them a legal tender at their nominal value for amounts not exceeding five dollars in any one payment, and applies to new coin. Referred.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture in response to the Senate resolution of the 6th inst., inclosing the report of George P. Morris, on irrigation. It was laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S bill in regard to estimates, appropriations, etc, was reported by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee. It requires that the annual book of estimates shall include full statements of all permanent appropriations, both specific and indefinite, remaining in force; that the annual estimates for all appropriations for public works shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the entire cost of said works, and that a statement shall be furnished showing the total amount expended under each head of said appropriations during the preceding four years. It provides that estimates for contingent or miscellaneous expenses shall not include salaries of any kind; makes it unlawful for any department of the government to expend for the service of any one year, any sum in excess of the appropriations for that year, or to involve the government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations, and requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in June of each year, to cover into the Treasury such portions of all balances of appropriations as are unexpended on the 31st of May previous, as will not be needed to meet outstanding liabilities or fulfil contracts properly made within the current fiscal year. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered an amendment providing that notice of all sales made by an assignee should be published in a newspaper having the largest circulation in the county where such sale was to be made. Rejected.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to fill the blank in the section in relation to composition with creditors, so as to provide that an arrangement for a settlement between creditors and debtors in order to be valid, shall receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors representing one-half the value of debts. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to fill the blank as to the time when the provision of the 39th section, as amended by the committee, shall take effect, by inserting the first day of 1873, so that the section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy commenced since that date. Agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to the twenty-first section of the original act as follows: "But a creditor proving his debt or claim shall not be held to have waived his right of action or suit against the bankrupt when a discharge has been refused or proceedings have been determined without a discharge. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in the Senate as a Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments concurred in.

Mr. JOHNSTON modified his amendment previously offered, to read as follows: "All notices of sales under this act by any assignee or officer of the court, shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the judge which, in his opinion shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale." Agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike out the first of December as the time when the 39th section should apply to all cases of compulsory or involuntary bankruptcy, and insert the first of November. Lost.

Mr. STEVENSON said he was opposed to the passage of any Bankrupt bill, and would therefore vote for the House bill for the repeal of the law. He had always doubted the expediency of such a law and argued that the experience of England demonstrated the abuses and frauds which attended the operation of every Bankrupt law. He doubted the propriety of any legislation to release debtors from their obligations without the consent of their creditors. He believed the public favorable to the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the Senate could look to the House of Representatives for a manifestation of that public opinion, which body had passed a bill for the repeal of the law.

Mr. ALCORN moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of the committee were agreed to. Lost—Yeas 19; nays 40.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and it was passed—yeas 43, nays 11, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cooper, Crozier, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hagar, Hamlin, Johnston, Kelley, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, West and Wright—43.

NAYS—Bogy, Conover, Cragin, Hitchcock, Logan, McCreery, Mitchell, Ogilvie, Patterson, Stevenson and Wadleigh—11.

The bill now goes back to the House for the concurrence of that body.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Finance Committee to amend the act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of national bank notes. This bill authorizes the Comptroller of the Currency to withdraw national bank currency from States having an excess of circulation, and issue it to those States and Territories having less than their proportion; provided that the whole amount of circulation so withdrawn and issued shall not exceed $25,000,000.

Pending consideration of the bill, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. KNAPP offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of certified checks for the Clearing House, certificates of deposit issued for redemption, what banks are still doing business that have suspended payment to their depositors and banks that are still in suspension. Referred.

Mr. BRADLEY asked to have put upon its passage the bill for extending to April, 1876, the time for the completion of the Green bay and Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal. Objection was made and the bill was referred to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PACKER, from the Postoffice Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the general Postoffice law, by prescribing the oath of office to be taken by postmasters. Passed.

Mr. BANNING, from the Postoffice Committee, made a report on the bill to authorize the transmission of law manuscript, brief reports, &c., in the mail at reduced rates. Tabled.

Mr. STOWELL, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the bill to provide for the public advertisement of sheriff's settings in a newspaper published in the Congressional district where the routes are located having the largest circulation in the district. He said that it would increase the present annual cost of advertising from $132,000 to $330,000. Laid on the table. Mr. Stowell also, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that on mail matter of the third class, the name and address of the sender may be written, and also the number and kind of articles inclosed, and there may also be written in any book or pamphlet sent through the mail a form of presentation, without extra postage being charged.

On motion of Mr. HOAR, the bill was made to apply to matter heretofore sent, and passed.

Mr BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose to a personal explanation. It had been represented that the Judiciary Committee had taken certain action with a certain improper view. It had also been represented that the Committee on Ways and Means had been approached through him by the Secretary of the Treasury on questions affecting more or less the propriety of the administration. He sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, a Washington dispatch to a New York paper of Saturday last, to the effect that the Judiciary Committee of the House had agreed to report the bill of Representative Morey, of Louisiana, for the two United States Courts in Louisiana, in lieu of Judge Durell's present court, and that Mr. Butler was anxious to push the Morey bill before any action should be had on the Durell impeachment articles. "Now," said Mr. Butler, "there is not in that paragraph one word of truth. Now, as to the Committee on Ways and Means, I desire to have another newspaper paragraph read." Here the Clerk read an extract from another New York paper, stating that Mr. Butler was hard at work to save his friends in Brooklyn, whose heads were in danger in consequence of the Sanborn case; that he had been before the Committee on Ways and Means and had made an argument in favor of rescinding the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information about the iniquitous contract under which Sanborn had been receiving 50 per cent. of dues collected.

Mr. BUTLER declared that this paragraph was untrue, and continues: I have felt it my duty, not for myself because I am iron clad to these attacks, but to the House, the country and the newspaper press, to make this explanation. If newspaper publishers have any sense of honor or propriety, they should know—authoritatively know—the lies that they pay for (pardon me, I will take that back) —the stories that they pay to have put upon the wires every night. I assume that they do not know, and therefore publish them. Now, knowing it, we shall know whether they disseminate true or false intelligence about Congress. I have no words of full characterization of these studied false reports in great metropolitan journals. I am afraid that if I should designate them as I think they ought to be designated, I should exceed the bounds of parliamentary propriety, and then I should be accused of blackguardism in the House. I suppose it is parliamentary for me to use these words, which our instructors of the press have told us is proper language to characterize a statement which was used by one whom they attempted to make President, and whom they canonized for his good qualities, when he replied to a statement made by Lieutenant Governor Raymond, of the New York *Times*, "You lie, you villain, you lie." [Laughter.]

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Kellogg in the Chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The fourth section of the bill requires that all claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for use of the army, including all such claims now pending and undetermined in the Quartermaster General's department, shall be presented before the first of November, 1874, to the Southern Claims Commissioners, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine them. All claims not presented before that day are to be barred. The transfer of claims from the Quartermaster's Department is to be considered as a presentation of claims. This section gave rise to a long discussion, and many amendments were offered to it. The most important amendments that were adopted were one offered by Mr. Young, extending the time from November, 1874, to November, 1875, and one offered by Mr. Hoar for the appointment of two additional commissioners. An amendment offered by Mr. Speer was also adopted, after a long struggle, transferring to the commissioners all evidence now on file with the Quartermaster General and Commissary General.

Mr. BECK moved a substitute for the section, to transfer all those claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication, which was rejected.

Mr. COBB, of Kansas, moved an additional section requiring the Secretary of War, when selecting railroad lines for the transportation of supplies, and when the number of companies lines, to consider the money paid to those Pacific railroads and their branches, from which the government retains the amount charged for its business, so much money saved to the Treasury. Without disposing of the amendment, the committee rose.

Mr. BECK offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The First National bank of the city of Washington recently became insolvent and is now in the hands of a receiver in consequence, as is alleged, of lending one person, or in the control of a single firm the whole of its capital stock, as well as a large part of the money of its depositors, which is in palpable violation of the National banking act; and

WHEREAS, The circumstances attending the failure of said bank and the character of the management under which so gross a violation of law could have taken place demand an investigation, to the end that remedies may be applied to guard against like frauds in the future; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to examine into the condition of said bank at the time of its failure, and into its prior transactions and general management, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Southern New England and the Middle States, northwesterly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

In Maine and Nova Scotia brisk winds from the northeast and northwest with cloud and snow. For the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, higher temperature and clear weather. For the Ohio Valley, Western Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds, higher temperature and generally clear weather. For the Northwest, falling barometer, increasing southeasterly winds, higher temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 10, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	41	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	40	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport.	29	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson, C. N.	46	S. E	Clear.
Fort Smily, D. T.	17	N. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis.	37	S. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	39	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth, Ind.	36	S. W.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	41	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	46	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	37	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29	Calm.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	35	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	59	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	44	S.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	23	Calm	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	49	S. W	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	17	E.	Clear.
Lacrosse, Wis.	31	Calm.	Fair.

CRIMES.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—George M. Carson, United States Custom House Inspector, on trial for the murder of Charles C. Graver, in August last, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

The Lynchburg Defaulter.

RICHMOND, February 10.—Henry, the defaulting clerk in the Lynchburg Internal Revenue office, has been arrested and over $14,000 secured.

FIRE RECORD.

Bethlehem Opera House Burned.

BETHLEHEM, PA., February 10.—Hildenberger's new Opera House was burned early this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

Political Trouble in British Columbia.

TORONTO, February 10.—The *Globe* has received the following dispatch:

"VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, February 8.—The Ministry tried to force an alteration in the terms of the Confederation through the House last night. The people demanded a submission of the question to them. The Ministry refused. The people, one thousand strong, proceeded to the House and broke up the sitting. Intense excitement prevails and secession is threatened. At two o'clock to-morrow the people will march to the Assembly and demand the dissolution of the House.

Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that neither Thomas H. Rattigan, 47 Smithfield street, nor A. M. Barr, 143 Smithfield street, are any longer authorized to act as agents for the "Inman Line," and that none of the drafts issued by the said parties were sold for the account of this company, out simply on their own behalf, or as agents for other companies.

Persons desiring passage by the fine of steamers can obtain the same at the offices of Mr. MAX SCHAMBERG, 163 Smithfield street, or Mr. THOMAS H. BINNEY, 7 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, where every information will be given. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GETTYSBURG ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Appropriation of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars Asked For.

General Butler Talks Excitedly of Newspapers.

State Dinner by the President.

Reduction of Duties for Pittsburgh and Erie.

"ADMIRAL" SEMMES REPENTS

Passage of Bankrupt Bill by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1874.

headed by Mrs. Lippincott, appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning in the interest of the Soldiers' Orphans' Asylum at Gettysburg, asking a government benefaction of thirty-five thousand dollars. Mrs. Lippincott read an appeal to the committee, reviewing the questions of national preservation and future prosperity involved in the late conflict, and showing the debt of gratitude which the country owes the soldiers of the war and which could be best shown in providing for the comfort and instruction of the children of those who sacrificed their lives. The committee now have a bill before them for an appropriation for the benefit of the asylum.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The House Committee on Commerce today listened to a statement of a delegation of Ohio steamboatmen respecting the bill for the payment of bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal. The committee will report an amendment placing the property under the War Department, instead of the Treasury.

Mr. Butler Excited.

General Butler never loses an opportunity of alluding to the newspaper men, and to-day availed himself of what he conceived a grand opportunity. Certain papers of New York having published what purported to be facts in relation to the Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees, and connecting Mr. Butler therewith, he rose to a personal explanation, which he read from a Washington dispatch. He was particularly anxious to correct the idea that he had had anything to do with the Treasury contract cases in New York. He wanted to see Speaker Blaine before the House would be called to order, and contented himself with repeating the words of Horace Greeley to Mr. Henry J. Raymond, on a notable occasion referred to by Mr. Young, extending an apology in response to an argument of Mr. Raymond with the forcible but rather profane remark, "You lie, you villain—you lie."

Appointments and State Dinner.

The following were present at the state dinner at the President's house to-night: The President, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Colonel Fred. Grant, General Harney, Senators Gordon and Patterson and ladies, Representatives Lowndes, Phelps, Clark and lady, Parsons and lady, Bradley and lady, Woodford and lady, the Portuguese Minister and madame, the Spanish Minister, Belgian, English, Ecadorean and madame, and Netherlandish Ministers, and Japanese, Chilian, Danish and French Charges d'Affaires and Marquis de Fouricure.

The Reduction of Duties

to date, consequent upon the passage of the act of June 6, 1872, for Pittsburgh was $924, and Erie $354. The total amounts to over eight million six hundred thousand dollars.

Senator Alabama Notoriety.

Semmes, of Alabama, is notoriety, playing repented of his doings, has petitioned Congress, through Senator Gordon, asking a removal of political disabilities.

Decisions of the Treasury Department.

It has become quite common for Secretaries of the Treasury to revise the decisions of their predecessors, by which means large sums have been paid out of the Treasury, the Committee on Ways and Means have taken the subject into consideration and will report a bill covering the whole irresponsible system, and requiring the authority of Congress in such cases.

The Bankrupt Bill

passed the Senate to-day, after an incubation of a month. It will probably be another month before any measure can be perfected between the two Houses.

Judge Busteed.

of Alabama, has arrived here to conduct his own case on the impeachment charges against him before the Committee on the Judiciary. Ex-Governor Smith, of the same State, has also arrived as a witness.

How Passes Are Got in Washington.

The Washington and Georgetown Street Railroad Company expected to send passes to Congressmen at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The members stood it as long as they could, but, in view of the reduction of salary, a five cent piece on the cars became of some importance. In order to bring the railroad company to terms, Mr. Killinger, of Pennsylvania, a week ago offered a resolution directing the Judiciary committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether the railroad had violated their charter. The resolution was, of course, published, and as a consequence on Wednesday last each Congressman was furnished with a pass. This had the happy effect of pigeon-holing the resolution, and it is not probable that we will hear any more of violations of law by street railroads in Washington.

The first real bid of the session for the Granger vote was made in the House on Monday by Mr. Smith, of Ohio, who offered a resolution declaring the constitutional power of Congress to control questions relating to commerce between the States, and that it could regulate the question of transportation. Some members squirmed a good deal, for they did not want to go on the record on the question, and consequently a fruitless effort was made to adjourn. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 170 to 64, the negative vote being made up principally of Democrats. It was clearly a buncombe resolution, and of the same class was the resolution of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, which was intended to commit the House to the greenback policy in any future issue of currency. On this also, a motion to adjourn was made, but this was defeated, although Mr. Randall claims that the vote on that question was to be a test vote. The friends of the national banks felt that they were strong enough to defeat the resolution and consequently opposed the adjournment, and then refused to second the motion to suspend the rules by a vote of 117 to 92. Consequently there was no direct vote on the question, and the vote on seconding the previous question indicated that it would be defeated.

Improvement of Rivers and Harbors.

A statement has been prepared showing the amount appropriated by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors since 1824. The total foots up $42,667,416 31, making an annual average of less than $1,000,000, and was distributed as follows:

Maine and New Hampshire	$1,064,961 00
Vermont	396,222 00
Massachusetts	2,999,700 00
Rhode Island	387,500 00
Connecticut	456,400 00
New York	6,140,521 00
New Jersey	141,965 00
Pennsylvania as follows: Erie harbor, $416,317 23; Delaware river, $90,000; Chester harbor, $104,000; Schuylkill, $105,000	725,317 23
Pennsylvania and Delaware, Fort Mifflin	88,413 00
Delaware	2,493,795 70
Maryland	741,230 00
Virginia	465,500 00
North Carolina	900,978 92
South Carolina	108,900 00
Georgia	339,073 00
Florida	156,230 00
Alabama	470,297 00
Louisiana	2,791,830 00
Texas	166,000 00
Mississippi	75,000 00
California	486,690 00
Kentucky and Tennessee	635,095 00
Kentucky (Louisville canal)	912,200 00
Arkansas	300,000 00
Missouri	125,000 00
Iowa	3,081,200 00
Indiana	296,918 29
States bordering on the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Ohio	4,230,640 00
Illinois	3,024,856 00
Ohio, as follows: Ohio river $598,500, Huron river $94,716, Black river $8,-204 77, Grove and harbor $209,284 84, Grand river $109,500 29, Ashtabula creek $197,901 21, Conneaut harbor $164,139 39, Cunningham's creek $19,-791 12, Sandusky City $38,880, Sandusky river $85,000, Vermilion river $85,942 21, Cleveland harbor $374,400, Fort Clinton harbor $5,000, Rocky River harbor $10,000, Manmee river $7,000	2,090,937 67
Michigan	1,847,200 00
Wisconsin	2,158,057 77
Minnesota	412,500 00
Oregon	271,700 00
West Virginia, as follows: Monongahela river $91,000, Great Kanawha river	116,000 00
District of Columbia, Washington and Georgetown harbor	50,000 00

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1874.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The commission appointed by Congress to make arrangements for the observation of the transit of Venus leave here early in April.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY AND MARINE OFFICERS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning discussed the bill recently introduced by Mr. Logan, making it obligatory on the President to retire officers of the army and marine corps when they shall have rendered forty-five years service, or attained the age of sixty-two, except the General and Lieutenant General of the army. A disposition was manifested to agree to the bill, with an amendment making sixty-five the age for retirement. The session to-day was short.

NOMINATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Thos. M. Osborn, of Illinois, Minister resident to the Argentine Republic; Albert G. Colwell, of Ohio, Consul at Anconia; T. B. Searight, Surveyor General for Colorado.

NOT GUILTY.

The trial of Judge J. W. Wright, charged with Indian forgeries, was concluded to-day by a verdict of not guilty.

RELIEF FOR BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day authorized Mr. Dawes to report the Boston relief bill, each member reserving the right to debate the subject on the floor of the House. Mr. Burchard was authorized to offer an amendment including Chicago.

CONTRACTS WITH INFORMERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury having been called upon by a resolution of the House for copies of all contracts with the Treasury Department for discovering and collecting moneys belonging to the United States, whenever sale shall be withheld by any person or corporation, etc., sent to-day the following letter to the House:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 10th.

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ult., I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of contracts made by the Treasury Department, under the authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury in October, entitled "An act making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30th, 1873, and and for other purposes," approved May 8th, 1872. The inclosed transcripts contain the text of contracts made except the names of persons and corporations alleged to be indebted to the government. I have not caused lists of such names to be annexed to the copies, for the reason that the contracts are based upon the claim that the parties and corporations named have withheld taxes due the government. The allegations are supposed to involve a degree of fraud, and they may or may not be well founded, and I therefore felt that justice to the parties charged required of me, in the administration of the law in question, to avoid any unnecessary publicity in regard to these allegations before they shall be found upon investigation, to be well founded. The names will, of course, be furnished if under these circumstances the House is of opinion that they should be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Copies of the contracts accompany this letter.

AN ECCENTRIC SAUSAGE MAKER.

The eccentric German, J. G. Sypher, who a few days ago attempted to ride into the Executive Mansion on horseback, is a sausage maker of Cincinnati, in good circumstances To-day his bookkeeper arrived from Cincinnati and will conduct his employer home. Sypher was about being examined, preparatory to being sent to the Government Insane Asylum.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ELECTION NOTES—THE COMING MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 10.—Twenty-seven members of the new Parliament were chosen yesterday, making the total elected 556; 283 Conservatives, 253 Liberals and Home Rulers. Conservatives have been returned for 80 seats occupied by Liberals in the last Parliament, and the Liberals have replaced 28 Conservatives. The Republic candidate has been returned from Ireland, up to six o'clock this morning, is 55—31 Home Rulers, 16 Conservatives, and 8 Liberals. It is rumored that a reconciliation has been effected between Gladstone and Lord Derby and Salisbury and the Earl of Carnavon, and that the Marquis and Earl have consented to assist Disraeli to form his ministry.

LONDON, February 11, 6 A. M.—So far, 254 Conservatives and 180 Liberals have been returned to the House from England; fifteen Conservatives and thirty-six Liberals, from Scotland, and twenty-one Conservatives and forty-four Liberals and Home Rulers from Ireland. There was much rioting at Chesterfield and Barnsley yesterday, and many policemen were injured.

SPEECH OF DISRAELI.

LONDON, February 10.—Disraeli delivered an address at Buckingham this evening. He congratulated his constituents on the result of the elections, which, he declared, justified the policy of the Conservative party in turning and carrying the reform law when last it held power.

Austria.

SUPPRESSION OF A NEWSPAPER.

VIENNA, February 10.—The *Vaterland*, a newspaper in this city, has been suppressed, and the office and material has been confiscated.

France.

DEATH OF JULES MICHELET.

PARIS, February 10.—Jules Michelet, the author, is dead.

MR. WASHBURNE ENTERTAINS M. BERTHOLDI.

PARIS, February 10.—On the eve of the departure of M. Bertholdi, the new French Minister to Washington, Mr. Washburne entertained him at a banquet.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The *Patrie* says sharply worded notes have recently been exchanged between the governments of Germany and the United States. The subject of the correspondence is not stated.

Spain.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED UPON.

MADRID, February 10.—The *Imparcial* says that the government has agreed to an exchange of prisoners with the Carlists.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 10.—Rate of discount in open market for three months bills, 4⅜ per cent., which is the same as the bank rate. Consols for money 92; account, 92⅛@92⅜; American securities scarce; 5-20s, 65, 109; do 67, 109¾; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central 95½; Erie 44¾@44¾; Erie preferred 65¾. Turpentine 33s3ds. Refined petroleum 18d.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes, 58 francs 65¾ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, February 10.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7¾d

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

"Mr. John Quincy Adams takes no stock in the Philadelphia Exposition."—*New York Tribune.*

This may possibly be because a majority of the people of the United States—who do—take no stock in John Quincy Adams.

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad from this city to New York, for last year, show about $11,500,000; the company having expended in the same time over $2,250,000 for steel rails, which is nearly a million more than the New York Central expended for like purpose in the same time—a very creditable exhibition.

"The latest advices from Sumatra show that the Achenese chiefs still hold out, and are building forts in the interior. This is not comforting news for the English.—*New York Graphic.*

What in the world has England to do with the Dutch troubles in Sumatra? Our contemporary was evidently thinking of the Ashantee war.

The Pittsburgh *Post* prints some execrable nonsense which it calls "poetry," concerning the Republican Mayoralty nomination. We are quite at a loss to know why this was done—unless, haply, that paper desired to make partial amends for its still more wretched editorials on the same subject—and fancied that it could in this way maintain the general equilibrium of silliness.

The prevailing depression of business, so much complained of, does not find any confirmatory evidence in the current earnings of the railroads. The New York *Bulletin* publishes a detailed statement of the gross earnings of nineteen of the principal roads, for the month of January, which shows an increase from $6,770,242 in 1873, to $7,976,882 this year—a gain of $1,206,640, or at the rate of sixteen and one-fourth per cent.

"Gath," who sometimes sails under another *nom de plume*—is as modest as versatile. In a late letter to a New York paper he relates how, at a recent fashionable party, a lady expressed her astonishment that he should write so much, seeing that he never seemed to go anywhere to learn anything. The explanation is easy. He never does learn anything, but relies solely on his imagination for his facts; and inasmuch as there is a ruinous flaw in the former, the precise value of the latter may readily be inferred.

This is euphemism with a vengeance. The Philadelphia "Reform" candidate for Tax Receiver having, by reason of cumulative and apparently indisputable testimony, been shown to be an ex New York confidence man, swindler and thief, which compelled him to withdraw from the canvass, the Philadelphia *Press* actually applauds him for "gracefully giving way." If, now, the moral stamina of that paper were only equal to its politeness, what a wonderful agent of "Reform" might it not become.

It is expected that the House Committee on Patents will report a bill revising the Patent laws, to-day or to-morrow. The following important general principles will, it is anticipated, underlie the measure: No arbitrary extension of a patent by special act of Congress will be granted; no party will be allowed to go before the Commissioner of Patents for a second extension unless for special reasons, and in all cases granting to parties a permit to go before the Commissioner, the committee will be governed by the rules in courts of equity.

Some time ago, it will be recollected, President Lerdo of Mexico recommended the Congress of that Republic to grant a certain important railroad concession to a mixed Mexico-Anglo-German company of fourteen merchants, rather than to either one of the American companies seeking it, and that Congress passed the necessary bill. It is now stated that these merchants cannot possibly comply with the conditions imposed, and that the Executive and Congress will have to fall back upon American enterprise if the road is to be built at all.

They call their party in Philadelphia the Citizens' Centennial Constitution party, and of the three candidates on their ticket to represent the three C's, not one is from Philadelphia. McClure is from Franklin county, the candidate for City Solicitor is from Berks county, and the nominee for Receiver of Taxes is but lately from New York, which city he left hurriedly and without a certificate of character. A Philadelphia ticket without a Philadelphian on it is strange enough; but it is not stranger than a Reform ticket without a Reformer on it, or a Democratic ticket with a renegade Republican at its head, or a ticket in the interest of honesty with a Confidence operator at its tail.

The "gentleman" who was so promptly indorsed by McClure and Forney as their "Reform" candidate for Receiver of Taxes, was lately spotted by New York detectives, and they describe him as one well known in that city as a Confidence swindler. He denies the charge, but he withdraws from the Democratic ticket, and leaves the Citizens' Centennial Constitution party without a candidate for the Receiver's office. He very deeply regrets that the persecution he has been subjected to by the New York detectives will deprive him of aiding in the great work of "Reform." He should, however, have remained on the ticket. It is a Confidence ticket, throughout, and should be made up of representative men.

This is the forcible way in which McClure's candidature for the Philadelphia Mayoralty strikes intelligent and disinterested observers abroad. The Boston *Traveller* says:

"The whole affair is the gravest joke of the age, for McClure is nominated in the interests of political purity by the Democrats, and is supported by the Forney Ring, the same corrupt and villainous concern that sought to defeat General Hartranft when he was a candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania—a scheme that has for its real object the defeat of General Grant—and McClure himself never before was supposed to be a marvel of purity, though the part he took in the "boil" of 1872 shows him to be a fool. Mr. Sumner backs Mr. McClure, being the return scratching for the scratching McClure did for him not two years ago. One is reminded, by McClure's position, of Squeers's declaration that his school was "the shop for morals," and Sumner's support of McClure brings forcibly to recollection Snawley's indorsement of Squeers."

Germany seems determined to elbow England out of all the great fields of trade and commerce, if it be possible. The latest form of manifestation which this aggressive purpose has assumed, consists in an announcement, which has just been made, that the Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have reduced the steerage rates to forty-five Prussian thalers in order to put a stop, indirectly, to German immigrants taking passage to the United States by way of England; while the German government has addressed a circular to the various official journals informing the public of the various disadvantages of taking the English route, and suggesting that their own welfare would be better consulted by patronizing the home lines. The speedy effect of this proceeding will probably be a corresponding reduction of the fares by the British steamers, the result of which must necessarily be to greatly stimulate emigration the coming season.

Carried away by their late political successes, the Virginia Bourbons are beginning to show the real drift and character of their "Conservatism." The city of Petersburg is overwhelmingly Republican, and is now under a Republican municipal government. To deprive that city and the people of its lawful government is the scheme, as a means to which and the Legislature has hatched a new charter in which all the rights of the citizens of Petersburg are usurped, the charter providing that all the principal officers of the city shall be appointed by the city Judge elected by the Legislature. The bill has not yet passed, but the probabilities are that it will, although it is obviously not only an outrage on the citizens of Petersburg, but also on the Constitution of the State and the United States, while it is as impolitic as wrong, especially as President Grant and the whole country have shown a disposition to trust much more fully than heretofore to the patriotism and discretion of the Southern Conservatives and Democrats.

From our general knowledge and experience concerning the majority of "schemes" which are from time to time urged upon Congress by public spirited citizens devoured with anxiety to do something for their country's good, we have been at any time prepared to see a large sized cat emerge from the meal tub of the "International Steamship Company's" proposition that the government should construct an immense iron ship-building yard, as an economical mode of fostering the development of that important branch of national industry. Hence we are not in the least surprised to find that the plan is a fresh grab game; the point being government indorsement of the company's bonds, in return for which government vessels are to be repaired at a small margin above actual cost at the "iron ship-building yard" to be erected with the proceeds of bonds so indorsed, the small margin to be applied to the infinitesimal redemption of said bonds. No security is offered that the dock will ever be built when once the bonds have been indorsed and thereby made marketable, and Congress should at once see to it that the ingenious speculation is incontinently nipped in the bud.

STAND BY YOUR PARTY.

It has been a very common thing, in Pittsburgh, to kick against party nominations for municipal offices, and to elect volunteer or nominally independent candidates; but there never has been an instance in which the city has been bettered by this rebellious spirit, or where the city would not have been better off by the success of the party candidates. Our recollections carry us back to the very first elections held in it for municipal officers, and we cannot recall a single instance in which good has been accomplished by deserting the party flag.

And what is true of the past is true also of the present. The Republican party is largely in the majority in this city. It ought to be, as now it but measurably is, responsible for its good management; and it can only be held strictly to a full accountability by giving it unbroken control, through the election of its nominees. It presents good men, worthy men, qualified men, for the administrative offices, and they deserve election, both because they are capable and deserving, and because they represent the principles of their party. They have shown that they have its confidence and they are entitled to its support, and however much individual preferences may differ, when we come to measure and compare them, the will of the majority is the only safe rule to recognize. We cannot all have our own way in this world; and those who find themselves in the minority, on a comparison of preferences, do wisely to yield to those who outnumber them. To kick, and bolt, and pave the way to Democratic success, may gratify the wounded feelings for the moment, but what good does it do? Ask, in reply, what good has it ever done? and you have an answer to the two questions in one.

The Democrats have thrown off all guises and pretenses, and present their candidate, not as a Reform, or a Citizen or an Independent; but as a *Democratic* candidate, pure and simple, and as such we have got to meet him. If he is elected, he will be elected as a Democrat. There will be no deceit or imposition about it. He does not pretend or claim to be anything else. He is an old Jackson and Van Buren Democrat. He believes in his party, is devoted and bigoted in his adhesion to it, and if elected will bend all the weight of his office in its aid. The only question at issue, to-day, is whether he, as a pure and unadulterated Democrat, or the Republican candidate, shall be chosen. Try to cover it up and blink it as you may, *that* is the issue which every Republican voter in the city is called on to decide. It is not a question of men, or of personal preferences, or of old grudges to be fed, but a question of political principles. Do you, Republican reader, believe in your principles? Then vote for McCarthy. If you do *not* believe in them; if you have lost faith in them; if you want to see Democracy rule and its principles triumph, vote for John B. Guthrie. That is what he is for. He has been put forward as the representative of his party, and every vote for him is a vote for the principles he represents.

And so, too, is every Republican vote that is withheld on any pretense, from McCarthy and every Republican vote that is thrown away on any one else. The election is between Guthrie and McCarthy. No one else has a chance. They are the candidates of their respective parties, and they stand as the representatives, each, of the views to the defense of which they have devoted a lifetime. Mr. McCarthy believes in the principles of his party, and is thoroughly imbued with them. Like Mr. Guthrie, he has filled the Mayor's chair once, and he filled it acceptably, faithfully and honestly. He has not the aristocratic polish and the haughty bearing of his opponent, but, like a true child of the people, is able to carry his head erect among his fellows, conscious of his integrity, and conscious, also, that the servant of the people should not be above the master. We ask Republicans to vote for him, first, because we know him to be deserving, and, second, because he stands before them as their party nominee, the representative of their principles, and the elected adherent of their political faith. Personally, we feel him to be in every sense worthy, and politically, we feel that the party cannot afford to see him defeated.

IS IT PERSECUTION?

While on the evening of the 7th instant a meeting of English Catholics in London, presided over by the Duke of Norfolk, the greatest Catholic peer, was expressing its sympathy for the Catholics of Germany, a meeting largely attended by important people, was being held in Berlin, for the purpose of supporting the German government in carrying out its ecclesiastical policy. One act of the Berlin meeting was the adoption of a resolution "thanking the people of England for their recent expression of sympathy for Germany," the expression alluded to of course being the speeches and other declarations of the Protestants who assembled ten days or a fortnight ago in St. James's Hall. In St. James's Hall the Catholics also met, so that the two voices so different in tone and import, one crying "Well done," and the other "Woe be unto thee," were lifted up under the same roof. Whether both parties chose the same hall to meet in for the same reasons of suitableness and convenience, or whether the Catholics deliberately chose to send forth their expression of sympathy from the same place in which their antagonists had already expressed antipathy for the same cause, we cannot pretend to say. Such selection of their place of assembly might easily seem prudential and politic. However be that as it may, the fact is characteristic of the time and country, and exemplifies the free movement of public opinion in the English people, as the prompt response from Berlin illustrates the range and influence of popular sentiment at the present day. Though nobody doubted the truth before, it is interesting to perceive so unreserved a recognition of the weight of foreign opinion on the part of high representatives of a government which even able journalists in this country sometimes call a despotism. Not many years ago prominent Prussian dignitaries would not have thought it necessary or becoming, even in their private capacity, to participate in such a meeting as that of last Friday evening, and much less to sign a resolution of thanks for sympathy regarding a government measure on the part of the English or any other foreign people. The change is only one of the many results of the development of a powerful public sentiment in Prussia, a sentiment in sympathy with freedom and progress everywhere, and which thus strengthened, is making itself ever more felt in the highest quarters.

Even Prince Bismarck's remonstrances with the French government and his reported appeal to the Belgian and English governments on the subject of the license of the Ultramontane press in those countries indicate his sensitiveness to the sentiment of the world. The spirit of his appeals is fully displayed in the explanations of the journals which he is believed to inspire, and differs as widely as possible from the spirit of a despot or of a statesman who deprecates criticism. In reference to its church policy the German government seems to call upon those who judge it to ascertain the facts, to examine the circumstances past and present in which the policy has originated, and then to censure or commend as reason and justice may dictate. It above all, protests against hasty or passionate judgments founded upon one-sided or wholly false statements of the kind with which Ultramontane newspapers and speakers are all over Christendom laboring to misrepresent German policy, and thus render it odious or contemptible in the estimation of foreign nations.

To what extent this method of assailing the German government has been applied on this side of the Atlantic and with what success, is apparent in at least one-half of all that is written on the subject. Thus in reading the denunciations in which some of the newspapers indulge on the subject of Archbishop Ledochowski's imprisonment, who would suspect that whether right or wrong in resisting the German law, the Archbishop is not asked to do anything inconsistent with his conscientious convictions? It seems to be very generally assumed that he is a martyr for conscience sake, and yet substantially the very things which he refuses to do, and incurs fine and imprisonment rather than do, are certainly done without hesitation or scruple by Catholic Bishops in Southern Germany. There the policy of the church is to conciliate the government and avoid conflict, while in Prussia the policy is to cast odium on the government as a persecutor, because Prussia, the central power of the new empire, is the peculiar dominion of the Protestant dynasty.

Another fact which seems to be too little known is that as soon as the empire was constituted, the Catholic hierarchy, with their party, at once proposed to live on agreeable terms with the Protestant dynasty suddenly placed at the head of the empire, if the Emperor would undertake to restore the Pope's temporal power. Of course this proposal was rejected, and fidelity to the church required that its ministers should labor for the disintegration of a German empire whose head failed so entirely to comprehend his duties to the cause of religion.

Another fact often forgotten and yet essential to a comprehension of the subject is the legal establishment of the Catholic Church in Prussia. The priests, bishops, etc., are paid by the government, and even those of them who most loudly complain of being persecuted, neither profess nor entertain any desire to have the government withdraw its support. The new rules regulating the relations between the church and the government were wholly inspired, as seeming to be made necessary by the adoption of the dogma of infallibility, by which the church was made a puppet in the hand of an absolute despot.

WOMEN AS TEACHERS.

At a meeting of school teachers lately held in Worcester, Massachusetts, one of the subjects incidentally discussed was the employment of women as teachers in the public schools. And it is, perhaps, significant that the subject begins to be agitated at the same time and in the same State, in which the eligibility of women as school directors has to be legally discussed and determined. We do not know, however, that there is any more than an accidental connection between the facts.

In the discussion at Worcester, the prevalent view appeared to be that in the Massachusetts schools too many women are employed. In the work of school education, it was admitted that the peculiar qualifications of both sexes are needful, just as they are needful in the education of home or the family. Schools of the lower grade, the so-called primary schools may be, it was admitted, most efficiently taught by women. Indeed, the principal speaker contended that education in the comprehensive sense, including the formation of character as well as instruction cannot be satisfactorily imparted without the co-operation of both women and men. The objection to American schools alleged not only by one but by several speakers on the occasions referred to, is that too many feminine teachers are employed in them. Feminine influence upon the pupils thus becomes preponderant, with results not advantageous to manliness of character. While in some or even in many cases the effect may be, for a while, attractive and such as, on a superficial view, to recommend the system, it would seem that facts, in the long run, indicate its evil consequences. Certainly some of the facts alluded to would be welcome to the inquisitive mind, as few will be prepared to deny that the point thus raised is one of great importance, if it is of any importance at all, that is, if it is really grounded in practical results. It is therefore a matter of regret that the philosophers who took up or, as one may say, first started the subject, did not discuss it with more thoroughness, or at least point out the direction to be taken in its independent investigation.

Neither the dignity nor the position of woman is involved in the question. The most earnest champion of the rights of her sex does not desire her son to resemble herself in any respects which would distinguish him disadvantageously from the men with whom he is to maintain the struggle of life for the attainment of its honors and rewards. Then there can be no question that boys can hardly be too early placed under the discipline which has been found best adapted to prepare them for the duties and contests of their future career. Before entering school at all they have already, under their mothers' teaching, voluntary or involuntary, received an important part of their education, and if the schools are wholly or in excess taught by women, it may easily happen that female influence contributes too much to the formation of the mind and character, while, on the other hand, both may suffer from the absence of the more stern and rigorous methods of masculine instruction and command.

In Switzerland and Germany, unless we mistake, women are not employed as teachers in the public schools. How much or whether at all the foregoing consideration may have led to their exclusion we are unable to say. The chief reason assigned for the employment of men alone as teachers in those old countries is the extremely laborious nature of the work. The preparatory training for the profession is severe, and the practice of it as regards both instruction and discipline subjects the teacher to continuous and exhausting toil. The easy ways in which many American teachers perform the duties of their office would not there be recognized as teaching in any sense of the word. Such ways would seem mere sloth unredeemed by gentility.

In the discussion at Worcester several reasons were mentioned why too many women are here employed as teachers, or rather, why, in the judgment of the speakers, the employment of more men and fewer women would add to the efficiency of the schools. Women usually engage in the work for a short period, a few years at the longest, forming a different engagement when opportunity offers; whereas men adopt teaching as the business of their lives. Hence lack of zeal and interest on the part of the former.

It was also observed in favor of male teachers that they devote themselves with diligence to self-culture and the improvement of their professional qualifications; while female teachers, "like all women," spend their spare time in attention to their toilet and needle work.

Still another statement on the subject was that women are deficient in the physical and intellectual energy necessary to the arduous labors of the common school teacher; a remark which seems to imply that in Massachusetts where the schools approach in efficiency the schools of the European continent, people are beginning to comprehend what very difficult and wearying work the real teacher undertakes.

The contest in Philadelphia, we judge, is virtually over, and McClure is thoroughly beaten. The meeting held at Horticultural Hall on Saturday night last showed conclusively that the solid, sterling, representative men of Philadelphia are for Stokley and against McClure. Ex-U. S. Price, Henry Carey Lea, Morton McMichael, Benjamin H. Brewster and Wm. E. Littleton all belong to different classes, and are representative men in their various classes; and the fact that they all find themselves against McClure, and that all the active, earnest men in Philadelphia, who have the good of the city greatly at heart, are against McClure, is evidence how thoroughly the people of that great city have been roused up by the occasion.

All of the Republican members of the Constitutional Convention from Philadelphia united in that meeting to protest against McClure's impudent attempt to run himself into the Mayoralty on the bold pretense of being the foremost friend of Constitutional Reform.

All of the leading Reformers gave their aid to the meeting, in order to rebuke McClure's disgusting assumption of the Reformers' robes. Eli K. Price, the representative of the old, solid Quaker element, made a speech in which he scouted at his professions of Reform, and Henry C. Lea, the head of the Reform movement in Philadelphia, sent a letter to it denouncing him as false to all his previous pledges, and declaring that McClure's "self-asserted leadership of Reform can only pollute and betray" the cause whose leadership he espouses.

It is plain that the earnest, active, stirring citizens of Philadelphia will have none of him. They love their city and they cherish its good name; and they will not see its municipal authority pass into the hands of an adventurer from the interior. They do not recognize Forney as the embodiment of virtue, or McClure as the personification of purity; and the conviction which has evidently taken possession of McClure's chief fugleman, that Humbug is great and sure to win, has served more to amuse the wide-awake people of that city than to deceive them. The country readers of the *Press*, who find its pages covered with the blazoned record of speeches that were never made, and of meetings almost imaginary, may be tempted to conclude that Forney is carrying on a tremendous warfare; but the reports which fill a page in the *Press* are easily compressed into a couple of squares in the other city papers, and look formidable only when microscopically magnified.

The whole newspaper press of the city is against McClure. Forney's paper alone sustains him. The Democratic newspapers, the *Age*, the *Day*, and German *Democrat*, oppose him; the neutral papers, the *Record* and the *Ledger*, are hostile to him; the Sunday papers, Republican and Democratic alike, denounce him; and the meetings already held demonstrate that the people are against him. The battle, as we have said, is already practically over; and it is a matter of rejoicing to know that the right is once more assured of triumph.

The other day the New York Assembly upon the occasion of a visit of Thurlow Weed to Albany, gave the veteran editor and politician a notably warm and earnest welcome. Forty-nine years have passed since, as a representative of Monroe county, he entered the Capitol of the Empire State. Of all who stood around him then the greatest record is in obituary. Then the present Governor and himself were rising men. Their present power blends in mutual strength, and they see as others cannot the real progress of their State. New York has very few who are rulers or counselors in public affairs in the nineteenth century who saw something of the eighteenth. Ex-President Fillmore is of 1800, but Governors Throop and Dix and Mr. Weed bind the present generation by living association with the days when George Washington was yet at Mount Vernon, puzzled to know whether the fire he had kindled had not gone beyond the bounds he had fixed for it. It must have been exceedingly gratifying to the venerable Warwick of the politics of a third of a century ago, to receive, these late evening hours of his life, such sincere and spontaneous tokens of public and private regard.

PIG IRON.

Annual Report of the American Association.

Some Valuable Statistical Tables.

The following annual report of the American Pig Iron Association, submitted to the meeting in Philadelphia on the 9th inst., has been in type for several days, but crowded from our columns by a pressure of other matters:

The heavy advance in the prices of pig and wrought iron in 1872 was followed by unprecedented disturbances in labor, and very large increase in wages. When coal in England, and labor, ore, etc., in this country were forced to an unnatural height, prices of iron became unremunerative, and attempts to reduce the labor schedule have given rise to prolonged strikes, disastrous alike to employer and employed. While there is no combination amongst manufacturers to assist each other and work for mutual interest, the workmen seem thoroughly organized into "unions," and large sums are voted by the working employés to support those in other regions who are "out." In several of the most protracted and most obstinate of those strikes the men resumed work at the old wages list, after months of idleness. So great has become the difficulty in Great Britain, that the manufacturers have formed a "National Federation of Employers," and the object seems to be to oppose similar combinations amongst their employees, who send their own members to Parliament and exert the influence yielded by a million of workingmen. This federation is not an aggressive body, but acts on the defensive, and seems to be the first association of capitalists for the purpose; and one mode of operation is to resist a strike in one mill by a "lock-out" in the other mills, but more especially to extend political influence although so strong an organization must play a powerful part in the social economy of the country. Our hopes for its success will be more than realized if it will teach the workman that his interest is identical with his employer, and that mutual forbearance and conciliation should characterize the movements of both parties. Another mode of settling labor troubles, adopted in France, is to grade the wages according to the skill of the workman, so that it one thousand men struck for higher wages, the employers could grant it to one-half or so (of the strikers) of the best men, leaving the idle or inferior men to work at lower prices or *leave*. It is called the individual labor schedule.

Undoubtedly strong efforts are making in Washington, looking to a reduction or total abolition of the duty on pig iron and bar iron; and to resist this, and even demand as a revenue measure the restoration of the 10 per cent. tax deducted by Congress in 1872, should be the end and aim of every iron association, especially while the labor in the mills and furnaces of Great Britain and the continent is not much more than half as well paid for as similar work in this country.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

As was predicted by Mr. Baker and others, 1872 proved to be a remarkable year for the iron business, and iron, as it were, became king.

Taking No. 1 pig iron, for illustration, we find it quoted in February, 1871, at $30, while in August of the same year it had advanced to $36; and ten months later, in June, 1872, $50; and in August, $57 was the selling price; and other numbers of pig iron, as well as rolled iron (except rails), ran upwards in proportionate figures.

The year 1872 saw the culmination of a period of increased consumption in iron, which had been constantly augmenting for years without any corresponding increase of the producing capacity of the world. Hence, for the first time in many years, the demand in all parts of the world far exceeded the production, and the heavy advance in prices, and after the actual scarcity of pig iron gave an unhealthy stimulus to the business, and 1873, as might have been expected, saw changes that were startling to those long in the business. Ore and coal lands were surveyed and opened, furnaces and rolling mills erected in every part of the United States where ore and capital could be procured, especially in the West, and the same remarks apply to Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

The natural result followed of a heavy increase of product with a greatly reduced consumption, because of the high prices of iron; and while January, 1873, opened with No. 1 pig iron at $46 per ton, December of the same year found it offering at $30. What the natural causes of the decline did not effect the severe monetary panic beginning in September last, did by reducing the work upon railroads and the other consuming industries of the country. And as 1872 opened with a production of pig iron in the United States of some 4,000,000 tons, 1874 sees the capacity increased to nearly 5,000,000 tons; and while we were formerly dependent upon foreign countries for forty to fifty per cent. of pig and wrought iron consumed here we now have producing capacity equal to any reasonable demand for consumption, and our manufacturers will probably be obliged to look to the exportation of our surplus iron to keep the entire iron trade of the country in healthy activity. At this time, so far is consumption in the rear of production, the full capacity of the works that it is believed that one quarter of the furnace capacity is idle, and fully one-third of the rolling mill capacity. And the depression in bar iron have been equally marked, the reduction even being to a point that nets the maker a loss, and hence the production is curtailed.

Besides the several iron associations, a number of newspapers have undertaken the collection of iron statistics, much to the annoyance of furnace and mill owners, many of whom decline positively to return product, or to give any information respecting their business; hence it has been with great difficulty and after frequent solicitation that returns could be procured. Taking the returns received and coupling them with the estimates as made by Messrs. Swank and Baker, and already published, the product for 1872 and 1873 for wrought and pig iron will compare as follows:

	1872. Net tons.	1873. Net tons.
Pig iron produced	2,900,000	2,695,000
Rolled iron	1,400,000	1,580,000

Showing a falling off in both pig and bar iron, but putting them in separate items and more in detail as estimated for 1873, the figures will stand thus:

	Net tons.
Pig iron.	
Charcoal	520,747
Bituminous coal and coke	873,654
Anthracite	1,349,671
Anthracite coal and coke	48,000
Coal and charcoal	1,600
Charcoal and bituminous	1,778
Net tons	3,695,434

This show a falling off, as compared with the ascertained production of 1872, of less than 1,000,000 tons. The ascertained and estimated production of manufactured iron for 1873 is given as follows:

	Net Tons.
Merchant bar and rod	490,850
Sheet and plate	250,000
Hoop	330,000
Nails and spikes	200,000
Axles	100,000
Rails, iron and steel	850,000
Total	1,830,000

	Net Tons.
Product of forges and bloomeries	50,000
Cast steel	90,000
Bessemer steel	140,000
Siemens-Martin steel	3,500
Total	2,051,500

The blast furnaces of the United States are believed to be as follows as of January 1, 1874:

Charcoal furnaces	309
Anthracite furnaces	335
Bituminous and coke furnaces	200
Total	735

with a capacity of about five million tons. The rolling mills are as follows:

Rail mills, of which eight make Bessemer steel	54
Bar iron and plate, etc	250
Total	304

with an annual capacity of over two millions of tons, and an estimated product for 1873 of 1,850,000 tons.

The nail factories of the United States number fifty-two, with 3,040 nail machines, producing in 1873 4,080,000 kegs of nails, 100 pounds each.

The product of the bloomeries and forges of the United States for 1873 was about 50,000 tons.

The British blast furnaces, on January 1st, 1874, were as follows:

	Furnaces.	In blast.
England	606	560
Wales and Monmouth	206	134
Scotland	154	122
Cleland and coldblast	5	3
Total	974	824

The production from these furnaces in 1873, estimated from the best data at our command, was:

	1872.	1873.
Total product	6,742,000	6,850,000

with a capacity, if all were blowing, of about 4,000,000 tons, and furnaces are still building.

The exports from the United Kingdom for the year 1873, and 1873, from official sources, are as follows:

The exports of iron and steel from Great Britain to the United States during the years 1871, 1872 and 1873 are given in the following table:

Principal Articles. To United States.	Quantities.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons
Pig iron	190,183	195,151	102,654
Bar, angle, bolt and rod	64,301	64,583	20,066
Railroad of all sorts	512,277	467,304	185,732
Hoops, sheet and plates	41,290	31,407	7,291
Cast or wrought	16,671	18,468	22,279
Steel, unwrought	21,133	23,821	19,162
Total	840,085	759,734	371,164

Principal articles. To United States.	Value.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.
	£	£	£
Pig iron	594,086	1,017,143	694,194
Bar, angle, bolt and rod	534,005	749,651	309,238
Railroad of all sorts	3,976,587	4,819,566	2,426,961
Hoops, sheets and plates	469,956	477,603	302,916
Cast or wrought	180,008	308,551	439,597
Steel, unwrought	620,537	769,858	705,269
Total	6,376,376	8,081,632	4,879,205

Assortment of Iron.

The following resolution concerning the proper assortment of iron was adopted:

Whereas, It is of the highest importance that the qualities of iron ores be well known, in order that the quality and cost of iron made therefrom can be correctly determined; and

Whereas, The want of any accurate system in this matter, and the large demand for ores in the past few years, have led to a waste of iron in manufacturing and to a lowering of the standard of purity detrimental to all interested; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge a more careful assortment of kinds, and a more critical classification of qualities and percentage of iron in the ores, as of great importance to producer and consumer.

A sympathetic young lady who lisped, being the other day told that the buzz-saws of this country rip up one hundred and fifty-two persons annually, exclaimed aloth, alath!

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM C. McCARTHY.

FOR TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

FOR CONTROLLER,
ROBERT M. SNODGRASS.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

How to keep clean the streets of the city is the unsolved problem of Pittsburgh.

The batters of the country are pouring in petitions on Congress against extending Wells's hat body patent, now twenty-eight years old. They expect to make their remonstrances felt.

A petition is now before Congress for an appropriation for the establishment of a Girl's Reform School in the District. An institution of similar character is needed for Congressmen very much.

McClure's "reform" tendencies are of the lightning-bug kind—bright, while they last, but cold, and mighty soon out.

In New York the poor really have an interest in the proceeds of charity balls. The beatific break-down, given last week by the Seventh Regiment netted $4,261 96.

"When a woman blushes and weeps can she be said to raise a hue and cry?"—*Graphic.* Certainly, and all the more if you put it under the head of Men and Things.

It is now said that the women of New York contemplate starting a praying movement in behalf of the intellectual department of the *Herald.*

There is a man down in Georgia who takes Confederate currency at par; a proceeding only to be accounted for on the hypothesis that he contemplates committing homicide and advancing the plea of insanity.

One of the candidates for the Mayoralty of Covington, Kentucky, is named Todd. The electors will swallow him.

"Love's Messenger" is an elegantly constructed miniature rifle, by means of which a motto may be conveyed to a person at a distance without any one else observing it.

The Chief Justice of Iowa is charged with having engaged in a lottery scheme. He explains and denies, but an effort will be made to impeach him.

The St. Louis papers complain that the railroads are making ruinous discriminations against that city, in favor of Kansas City. From St. Louis to New York city the rate of grain is 75 cents per 100 pounds. From Kansas City, three hundred miles further west, the rate is 70 cents.

Cum grano salis. It is said that of 208 candidates who were recently examined for government positions in China, the youngest was 70 years of age, while the most brilliant had reached his 102d year.

At the weather station on Pike's Peak, the water boils at so low a temperature that it takes about three times as long to cook food as at the ordinary level. The air is so clear that the eye can sweep a distance of 200 miles in every direction.

The most original phase of society life is the card announcement of birth. It reads:—"Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Blank and son," followed by the day and hour.

Good reports as to the quality and quantity of the ice crop reach us from all sections, and apprehensions as to next summer's lemonades and things may as well be dropped.

North Carolina is determined that its children shall be educated. It has apportioned among the several counties of that State $35,800 30 of State school funds, which will amount to about *ten cents* for each child in the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

The entire amount of railroad taxation in the State is $16,229,563, of which more than one third is made by the united railroad and canal companies leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are making arrangements to have a grand inter-State exhibition all by themselves next autumn.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* lately asked, "What is a dollar?" The Kearney Junction *Press* innocently responds, "Six square drinks and ten cents in change," and Chicago comprehends perfectly.

There are inventors in the country who seem to have cigar boxes on the brain. The department is deluged with models.

In Japan labor is seven and three-quarter cents a day, for four hours work, in the mines. On this sum the people are content, as with it they can get all they need.

The Iowa Legislature has passed an act condoning the offense of the insurance companies, a large number of which were sued for not conforming to the State law in certain particulars.

PERSONAL.

The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln will be celebrated in Buffalo to-morrow.

Gail Hamilton is said to have recently expressed the opinion that women should not work, but be taken care of. This, as being in the very face of her own notable example, may be regarded as an unaccountable Dodge.

Queen Victoria is gradually recovering from the grief of her widowhood. For a long time after the death of the Prince Consort she could not bear to touch a piano, nor did she ever allow one to be opened in her presence. Now she has resumed her old accomplishment, and plays duets with her last remaining daughter, the Princess Beatrice.

Franz Witke, a son of a wealthy German Baron living near Dantzic, is working as a farm hand in Illinois. Franz was a cavalry officer in the late war.

Amadeus, ex-King of Spain, is living in a retired manner on a small farm near Milan, perfectly resigned to be something besides King.

Laura Fair something—cognomen of latest matrimonial suffix forgotton—has recently made $75,000 in Ophir mining stocks, and now she will be sighing, "Ophir a Fair show to shake this man." And she knows how to do it up to kill.

Miss Jennie Hall was received into the Jewish faith at Augusta, Georgia, a few days ago, and blessed with the new name of Sarah Levy. Straightway she married the rabbi wedded her to Ellis Lyons. This is one of the rare instances in which the cause follows the result.

She now writes it "Mrs. Ellen M. Babb, Esq.," Eastport, Maine, and she is the third "Justice of the Peace and quorum" in the State. But the way she does Babble about it is simply distracting.

It is now said that Mrs. Chief Justice Waite is not the haughty lady that the Washington gossips tried to make her out. A lady who enjoys a personal acquaintance with her says: "Mrs. Waite is a true woman, with a highly cultivated mind and a heart devoid of all snobbishness, full of the milk of human kindness, and ever ready to give help to those in need—one who seeks to do those little kindnesses which do so much to endear those with whom she may be associated. She is domestic in her habits, but over fond of display, dresses well, without ostentation, and is a kind friend, a good wife and a sterling mother."

One of the claims to remembrance the late "wizard" Anderson has is that three theaters in Great Britain and two in America were burned while under lease to him, making Douglas Jerrold speak of him, as "a necromancer enthroned on a tar-barrel, burning his name into the memories of generations."

The homicidal Mrs. Clem, of Indiana, is undergoing her fifth trial, in which she hopes for more clemency.

Nature's Cathartic.

No medicine is needed to keep the bowels in order as long as nature's cathartic, the bile, flows freely and regularly from its source in the liver, and is of the right strength and quality. But the great biliary gland is easily disordered, and the consequences of its irregularities are serious. To bring it back to its natural condition when thus affected, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at least twice a day until the desired object is attained. Constipation is due to a scant supply of bile, or to a lack of the stimulating element in that fluid. In either case more purgation is required. The liver must be compelled to yield the supply of bile necessary to remove the waste matter from the system at least once in twenty-four hours, before a radical cure of costiveness can be accomplished. Hostetter's Bitters produce this effect. Its action upon the stomach and liver is direct and salutary, and through these organs it regulates and invigorates the whole frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of the Per Cent. accumulated from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, to January 1st and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINNEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Graham, R. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Bissell, Jas. Hamilton, G. P. Schmertz, Joshua Rhodes, S. B. Hartman, Robert G. Sommers, Christopher Zug, John H. Sailer, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

The Twentieth Session of this Institution will begin FEBRUARY 11TH, 1874.

NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY in the estate of CALEB RUSSELL, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dece

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 10, 1874.

The money market of Pittsburgh presents new phases. Many dealers are inclined to doubt our statement that funds are plenty, because the banks will not discount as freely as usual. While it is undoubtedly true that the banks are cautious in their discounts, yet they show heavy balances on hand, a state of affairs which argues well for the manufacturer when the spring demand has fairly set in.

—In the stock market there is an active demand, occasioned by the expectation of easy money in the future and the belief that Congress will sooner or later legalize the $44,000,000 reserve. This has stimulated a ready buying in the investment and dividend paying shares, with a corresponding activity in the whole list.

—Gold is active at an advanced figure, though the natural course of the former would seem to be against a higher range. Yet the financial outlook stimulates speculation in an opposite direction.

—In national affairs the Secretary of the Treasury says up to February 1, there was a deficit of $39,000,000, with five months of the year to run, but that he will certainly be enabled to close out $8,000,000 of this by the present encouraging increase of the revenues, leaving a deficit of $30,000,000, mainly by reason of the sinking fund required by law. He opposes any permanent inflation of the currency, or increase of debt by a new loan of any character. Instead, he advises an increase of the taxes on spirits and tobacco. He says $1 a gallon on spirits and 32 cents a pound on tobacco would bring in the $30,000,000.

It is evident that the Committee on Ways and Means do not intend to take the floor on revenue questions for some time yet. After the extent of the leading appropriations has been ascertained the financial question will probably come up.

Accounts from Washington state that Amasa Walker was before the Banking and Currency committee, and made a strong argument in favor of contraction; he demonstrated pretty clearly that inflation to any considerable extent postponed indefinitely the resumption of specie payments. He urged the committee to adopt Senator Sumner's proposition of issuing two hundred million compound-interest notes to take the place of legal tenders.

—In Ways and Means Committee have discussed their chairman to press the bill legalizing forty-four millions as soon as the Army bill is disposed of. The debate on it will last for several days, as there is a large number of members who desire to speak on the question. Senator Sherman has decided not to wait, for the Senate sufficient number of Senators have already spoken on his financial resolution to indicate pretty clearly the views of the Senate. There is, undoubtedly, a majority in favor of the Finance Committee, and is preparing their scheme, will act accordingly.

—Hon. Henry A. Weaver has been elected President of the Monongahela Savings bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Witherow Douglas, Esq.

Mr. Weaver is well known in the business community, having an extensive circle of acquaintances, a bank officer of large experience, a man of conservative principles, and an ex-Mayor who is *not* a candidate for re-election.

—We quote the following cases of interest to business men:

CERTIFICATION OF FRAUDULENTLY ALTERED CHECKS.—In the case of the Marine National bank against the National City bank, before the General Term of the Superior Court, Lunt Bros. drew a check for $25 which was afterwards raised by the holder to $4,025, and altered so as to be payable to Dorippe & Co., to whom it was offered in payment for gold, which the holder pretended to be buying for Lunt. Before delivering the gold they sent the check round to the Marine bank, and there it was certified. Dorippe & Co. then delivered the gold and depos ted the check in their bank, the defendants in this action. It went through the Clearing House and was paid by the Marine bank, which afterwards discovered its false character, and sued the bank from which it was received to recover the money. On the report of the referee, to whom the case was sent, judgment was given for the plaintiff. This decision the General Term reverses, holding that the certification, being made after the check had been altered, and being the ground on which Dorippe & Co. in good faith parted with the gold, is binding on the certifying bank.

THE EVIDENCE OF—A Pardon.—Allen et al vs. Ferguson.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas. This was a suit on a promissory note made by Ferguson. The defendant was his discharge in bankruptcy. The replication was that, pending the proceedings in bankruptcy, he holders received from Ferguson a new promise, in writing, to pay the note, and that, relying upon hat, they took no steps to prove the claim. This new promise was contained in letters from Ferguson, to which he said, in substance, "The debt shall be adjusted," "The debt will be settled," "The matter shall be arranged," &c., &c. The court sustained a demurrer to the replication, and the decision is here affirmed; this court holding that the words in the letters did not amount to evidence of a promise to pay. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 10, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112	112¼
Boston, Hartford & Erie	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	....	77⅞
Western Union Telegh	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	....	77¾
Pacific Mail	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Adams Express	....	96½	96½	96½	....	96½
Wells-Fargo Express	....	76¾	....	77¼	....	76¾
American Express	....	64½	....	64½	....	64½
United States Express	....	71½	....	72	....	71½
New York Central	105½	105¾	105¾	105¾	....	105¾
Erie	48¾	48¾	....	....	....	48¾
Michigan Central	....	95½	....	95	....	....
Michigan Southern	85⅛	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
Illinois Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	....	97½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89½	89½	89½	89½	....	89½
Chicago & Northwestern	61½	61½	61	60¾	....	60
Do Preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	....	76¾
Rock Island	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	....	106¼
St. Paul	48	48	48	47¾	48	47¾
Do Preferred	....	....	....	68¾	....	....
Wabash	34⅝	34⅝	34	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	94½	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	....	34⅛
Union Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton	....	110	....	110	....	....
Harlem	....	130½	....	130	130½	....

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	120	120	120¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	116½	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	118¾	118¾	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	119	119	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, new	118¾	118¾	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	119¼	119¼	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	119¾	119¾	120
U. S. 10-40s	111¾	112	111¾
U. S. 10-40s, coupons	111¾	112	111¾
Currency 6s	116½	116½	116¾
New 5 per cents	113	113	113
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee	92¾	92¾	92¾
Tennessee, new	82¾	82¾	82¾
South Carolina, April	20	17	20
South Carolina, July	10¾	10	10¾
Missouri 6s	93	92¾	93

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R. sales	50¾
Penna. Scrip sales	97
Reading sales	57
United Co.'s N. J. bid	121⅝
Oil Creek sales	29¾
Lehigh Valley sales	60
A. V. R. R. 7-30, old	91
Central Transportation sales	43
Empire Transportation sales	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, February 10, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The market exhibits no signs of improvement, and although money is reported to go begging for investment, prudent, far-seeing dealers do not feel disposed to embark in business until they are assured of the action of Congress on the currency question. Upon the solution of this question hinges the future of trade for a time. We have no changes to note in prices.

The receipts of eggs are rather on the increase, and foot up for the past twenty-four hours 263 packages. Prices are unchanged.

The weather is still "wintersh," though not "bitter cold." Those who can afford it are making the most of the sleighing season.

We have we give the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,474	Apples, bbls	231
Corn, sks	683	Wheat, sks	693
Barley, sks	362	Rye, sks	218
Oats, sks	272	Butter, pkgs	41

We omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

February 9.—The market for pig irons has been dull and heavy, and some grades of foundry and car-wheel metals have been slightly reduced. There is limited inquiry from all sources, and no inducements to offer concessions to buyers.

Iron manufacturers continue to move with considerable briskness, and prices are firm for all articles.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

BARCLAY ROCK FOUNDRY.	
Extra No 1	$16 42
No 1 C. C. pig iron	15 41
No 2 foundry	14 25
No 3 or mill	12 53
No 1 Tennessee foundry	15 39
No. 2 foundry	13 82
No. 3 or mill	11 39
No 1 Missouri Cherry Missouri Red S	15 39
No 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	13 96
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	10 81
C C Car-wheel iron	16 53
Ohio Hubs	16 53
No. 1 Red River and Cottage	15 39
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	13 96
Nos. 3 and 4, or white iron	10 81
C C Tennessee Car-wheel	16 53
No. 1 Dover coal-blast	16 53
No. 2 Dover coal-blast	15 39
White and mottled	10 53

—Commercial Journal.

COAL MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

February 9.—We quote Pittsburgh at 16c, retail, and 15c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Hancock Pomeroy at 15c. Kentucky, 12@13c per bush retail, and Anthracite at $18@19 50 per ton from yard.

CINCINNATI.

February 9.—The market is unchanged. The prices asked afloat were 8c per bushel for Ohio river and 10c for Pittsburgh. The rates delivered to consumers are 12c for Ohio river, 13c for Kanawha, 14c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for Kanawha canal.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Beeves—receipts 4,870 head. Market extremely dull and prices tending downward; live 9 @9¾, with 9 cars poor Ohios @ 8 cents @ per lb.; dressed dull at $7 25@$7 87 for medium to fat city, and $6 for western.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 10.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum active at 10¾c@c for standard white, car lots.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 10.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 85. Corn quiet at 86c. Oats firm; State 46c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1874. }

REMARKS.—The oil market yesterday was a shade firmer and an advance was established. At noon points firmness was the ruling feature. As a matter of course, producers were well pleased with the change in the situation. The decline was only temporary. Below will be found all the information that was obtainable:

CRUDE.

The following sales were made at Parker's: It will be perceived that the market gained strength from the early opening to the close. The sales are given in the order in which they were made:

PARKER'S.

1,500 bbls Union	$2 06½@ 07¼
1,000 bbls United	1 93@2 09

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market exhibited more firmness and prices are ¾c higher, with sales at 13¾c at the works.

Philadelphia—Market steady; spot 14¼@; March 14¾@15c; April 15¼@15¾c; May 16c.

New York—Trade quiet; held at 15c for this month's delivery; 15¾c for March.

OIL BARRELS

are lower; prices have declined; city $1 75; country $1 60@1 65.

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—The "Courier" says: The market was firmer on the upper road, but sellers were scarce at prices offered. Below there was little change with no disposition to operate, although prices were slightly appreciating. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$2 07½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 05
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	2 10
500 bbls, upper road, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 00
500 bbls, Parker's, Union	2 07½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 89
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 85
3,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 95
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	2 00

NEW YORK, February 10.—Closing 9 h.—The market was a trifle steadier, and trade quiet. Crude in bulk 7¼c; refined 15c this month's delivery; 15½c March; cases 21@21½c. Naphtha 7¼c. Philadelphia refined quiet and firm; 5,000 bbls, February 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Market steady; S. W., 14¾c; crude, 6¾@7c; cases 15¾c; sales none; futures, March 15¾@15c; April 15¾@15½c; May 16c.

TIDEWATER, February 10.—Market steady with no sales; head at $1 80.

OIL CITY, February 10.—Market quiet at $2 10.

ROUSEVILLE, February 10.—Market steady; held at $1 99@2 00.

TITUSVILLE, February 10.—Market very firm with no sellers; $2 10 bid.

PARKERS, February 10.—Market firm; Union pipe $2 10 bid; United $2 00 bid; Kodus $1 95 old.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Tack	Sunbeam O. W	314
Stevenson	Raidant O W	455
Bushnell	M. Jeff	456
Stevenson	Eagle O W	471
Thos Hackell	Citizens O W	946
Duncan	American O W	546

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Sunbeam O W	Eagle O W	471
Raidant O W	Citizens O W	946
Model O W	American O W	546
Total		3,188

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. & R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	103

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 4@5 per cent. The decrease on outstanding legal tenders of $666,000 caused a decline in both stock and gold at the close of the day, though the increase in produce exports had something to do with the reaction in gold. Exports of produce for the week $6,219,713. Custom receipts $280,000.

STERLING

firm at $4 84@4 84½ for sixty days, and $4 87¼@4 88 for sight.

GOLD

sold 112@112¾, closing at 112¾. Treasury disbursements $226,000. Carrying rates 2@4. Clearings $61,600,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed strong, with a good demand, at the highest point of the day.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119½	5-20s, '67	119¾
5-20s, '62	117	5-20s, '68	119¾
5-20s, '64	118¾	New 5s	113
5-20s, '65	119	10-40s	111¾
5-20s, '65, new	118¾	Currency 6's	115¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and strong.

Missouri	92¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, old	93¾	North Carolina, old	24
Tennessee, new	83¾	North Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	45		

STOCK MARKET.

Stock speculation active and well distributed. The advance in oil prices early in the day ranged ¼ to ⅜ per cent., and a reaction toward the close from ½ to 1¼ per cent. The market closed steady, with a slight recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. The demand for railroad bonds is active and at very large business is doing at strong and advancing prices; Chicago and Northwestern first sold up to par; the consolidated gold bonds to 92; the first and second mortgage of columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central advanced 1 per cent since Saturday, probably stimulated by the connection with Lake Shore; the Rock Island sevens sold at 104¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul first, 3 per cents, at 106, and Michigan Southern sevens at 85. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 135,000 shares, with the principal dealings in Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Northwest common and preferred, Atlantic and Pacific preferred, Wabash and Ohios.

Canton	81¾	St. Paul preferred	74¾
W. U. Telegraph	77¾	Toledo & Wabash	35¾
Quicksilver	34	Do preferred	72
Adams Express	97¾	Fort Wayne	93½
Wells, Fargo & Co	76¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
American Express	64½	Do preferred	34
U. S. Express	72	Chicago and Alton	111¾
Pacific Mail	45⅝	Do preferred	114
New York Central	105¾	Ohio and Mississippi	34¾
Erie	48¾	Chicago and Rock Island	106¼
Do preferred	76	Burlington & Quincy	111
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	84¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	109
Michigan Central	93	Illinois Central	97
Michigan Southern	85¾	Union Pacific	30½
Northwest	60	Central Pacific bonds	95¾
Do preferred	76½	Union Pacific bonds	86
Rock Island	97¾	Hartford and Erie	8¾
New Jersey Central	108¾	Delaware and Lack	111¾
St. Paul	47¾	Bankers' bills	$4 84¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 10, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 23; No 2 $1 22¾; cash, $1 23¾ seller March, $1 28 seller April; No 3, $1 15. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 56¾c cash, 57c seller March, 62¼c seller May. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2, 42¾c spot, 43c asked seller March; rejected 39c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 fresh $2 35@. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 1 fresh $1 74@1 75; No 2 $1 60@1 65¼.

DRESSED HOGS—Market firm at $6 50.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Pork dull and declined at $14 25 cash or seller March, $14 40 seller April. Lard dull; cash nominal at 8¾c, March sold at 8½c. Bacon steady with moderate demand; shoulders quotable at 5¾c; short rib middles sold at 7¾c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 96c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton closed weak at 15¾c. Flour quiet and firm for low grades, better grades dull and in buyers favor; receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine, western and State $5 90@6 30; common to good $6 70@8 00; good to choice $6 35@7 40; white wheat extra $7 10@8 90; extra Ohio $6 75@8 00; St. Louis $6 80@8 10. Whisky steady at $1. Wheat in fair demand and lower; receipts 107,000 bush; No 2 spring $1 56@1 57; No 2 Milwaukee $1 57@1 59; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 59@1 59; white Michigan $1 80@1 90. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley dull and lower; two-rowed State $1 75. Malt quiet, firm and a shade lower; new western mixed afloat 81@82c; new western yellow 84@85c; new white western 84@85c. Oats dull; mixed western 60@62c; white western 62@64c. Hay, hops, sugar, molasses, coffee and rice unchanged. Crude petroleum firmer at 7¾c; refined easier at 14¾c. Turpentine steady at 50@50½c. Eggs firmer at 19@22c. Pork quiet; new mess $16 25. March $15 95, May $16 25. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles heavy; long clear 8¾@9c; short clear 9¾c; long and short clear, February and March, 8¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 9¾@9 5-16c, February 9¾c, March 9¾@9¾c, April 9¾@9¾c, May 9 11-16c. Butter firm. Cheese firm at 11@13c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, February 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 850 head; total for the week 3,264. Owners, on account of light run, advanced prices 25@50 per cwt over last week's closing prices, and obtained the same. Rejoicing to day over the reported reduction of through freights from Chicago to New York and from Buffalo to Albany and New York; reduction attributed to direct influence of Western Granges.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head; total for the week 7,100 head. Most sheep that went over the scales this morning were sold yesterday afternoon at about last week's closing prices; same rates could not be obtained to-day; market dull and buyers hanging off.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,600 head; total for the week 12,900, against 13,000 same time last week. Market dragged at $5 25@5 62½ for Yorkers; $5 50@5 75 for heavy hogs; buyers holding off; quality good.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Cotton, flour, and wheat dull, but unchanged. Corn 60@62c. Oats—demand good at 48@50c. Rye scarce and firmer at 99c@$1 00. Barley active; fall No 2 @ 70@ 80. Oils unchanged. Provisions opened dull and closed with limited demand. Pork dull and nominal; $15 12@15 50. Lard dull, more sellers than buyers; quoted steam 8¾c; kettle 9@9 1-16c. Bulk meats easier; sales 8¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 9c. Hogs dull; light selling $5 80@5 90; heavy $5 @5 80@ 00; receipts 1,000 head; shipments 1,920 head.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Wool quiet, firm and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and choice 56¾@58c; extra 55@57c; medium 52@53c; coarse 45@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 55@58½c; medium 54@56c; coarse 45@50c. Combing washed 62½@65c; combing unwashed 42½@43c; Canada combing 62@65c. Fine unwashed 36@38c; coarse and medium washed 35@ 38c; tub washed 54@56c. Extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No 1 and superfine pulled 45@50c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Trade movement sluggish to-day; jobbing branches very dull and heavy. Standard sheetings, fine brown and bleached suitings, and corset jeans in request. Prints, ginghams and tornades move slowly. Medium fancy prints and shirtings in good demand from first hands. Fine grades fancy cassimeres and worsted suitings fairly active. Foreign and domestic dress goods improving.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 24¾; No. 2, $1 22¾. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 40¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 78c. Corn steady with a fair demand; No. 2 mixed 57c. Barley quiet; No 1, 75c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Oats 60@65c. Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $15 12@15 50. Bulk shoulders 6¼@6¾c; clear rib 8¾@8¾c; clear 8¾@9c. Sugar cured hams 12½@12¾c. Lard—tierces 9¼@9¾c; kegs 10¾c; good 9c. Whisky 95¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Flour quiet and firm; superfine $5 75; State, Ohio and Indiana extra $6 00@7 00; family $7 00@8 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn very dull; yellow 76@78c. Oats—white 58@64c. Whisky firm at $1 00¾. Provisions dull and declining. Crude petroleum 12c; refined 14½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Corn in good demand and higher; white 75@78c; yellow 85c. Oats scarce and firmer at 62c. Bran dull at $1 00. Hay dull; prime $15; choice $20. Pork dull and lower; offerings at $16 50. Bacon dull and lower at 7¾@8¾c. Others unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan $1 49; seller April $1 56¾; No 1 red $1 55; No 2 do $1 47¾. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 64¾c, seller April 67c; new 60c; old mixed 59¾c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 47¾c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—Cotton nominal; desirable spinning cotton scarce; middling 15¾@16¾c. Flour, oats, corn and provisions dull, but unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 10.—Corn 75c. Oats 60c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cotton quiet at 13¾@13¾c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Calabria	February 11	Liverpool.
Italia	February 11	Glasgow.
Canada	February 14	Liverpool.
Australia	February 14	Liverpool.
City of New York	February 14	Liverpool.
Oceanic	February 14	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	February 14	Liverpool.
Algeria	February 17	Liverpool.
Caledonia	February 18	Glasgow.
Pommerania	February 19	Hamburg.
Europe	February 21	France.
Egypt	February 21	Liverpool.
Ethiopia	February 21	Glasgow.
Great Western	February 21	Bristol.
City of Antwerp	February 21	Liverpool.
Republic	February 21	Liverpool.
State of Pennsylvania	February 21	Liverpool.
Schiller	February 24	Hamburg.
Nevada	February 24	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 24	France.
Russia	February 25	Liverpool.
Olympic	February 25	Glasgow.
Holtsatia	February 26	Hamburg.
Victoria	February 28	Glasgow.
City of Brooklyn	February 28	Liverpool.
Adriatic	February 28	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 28	Cardiff.

FROM BOSTON.

Hecla	February 14	Liverpool.
Marathon	February 21	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 28	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Abbotsford	February 19	Liverpool.
Indiana	February 19	Liverpool.
Neederland	February 19	Liverpool.
Vanderland	February 25	Liverpool.
Kenilworth	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., Pittsburgh, February 10, 1874, 9 P. M.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 9 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'K.	CHANGE —DAY		DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	25	1	....	....	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	17	10	....	....	S.	Clear.
Davenport	6	7	....	....	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	9	6	....	....	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	3	6	....	....	S.	Fair.
Dubuque	4	6	....	....	S. W.	Clear.
Louisville	8	6	....	....	S. W.	Fair.
Memphis	22	6	....	....	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	14	8	....	....	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	5	2	....	....	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	8	5	....	....	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	25	3	....	....	S. W.	Clear.

DANIEL O'LEARY,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 10, 1874.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 5 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 10, 1874.

River rising slowly with about seven feet eight inches of water in the channel. Clear. Thermometer 28 degrees at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 10, 1874.

River six feet six inches and rising. Courier left for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, at 4 P. M. Clear and cold.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—River seventeen feet ten inches and falling. Arrived—Indiana and Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; Anna, Tennessee river; James D. Parker, Memphis; Alex. Scott, St. Louis; Charmer, Evansville; Nall City, Wheeling. Departed—Pat. Rogers, Memphis; Esperanza, Pittsburgh; Nail City, St. Louis; R. H. Hudson, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—No arrivals or departures, except packets. River about stationary, with eight feet three inches in the canal, and six feet three inches in Indian chute. Business unusually dull. Weather clear and pleasant.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 10.—River rising slowly. With thirteen feet on the shoals. Weather clear and cool. Departed—Lawrence, Cincinnati; Shipperson'Own, Louisville, Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, February 10.—Clear and cold. Mercury 40 degrees. River falling, six feet in channel. Brisk wind from southwest. Port List: Up—Silverthorn, Arkansas Belle, Sherlock, Red Cloud, Fayette, Geo. Roberts, Arlington, Mary Ann, Howe—Falmouth, Quickstep, generally with good trips. Business lively.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 10.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Idlewild, Memphis; Mary Ann, Smith; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Franklin, Memphis; Turner, New Orleans; Idlewild, Evansville; Mary Ann, Ohio. River fallen twelve inches. Clear. Mercury 44 degrees.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—River declining steadily. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Thompson Dean, Church, and Minnie Cambell; Cincinnati. Arrived—Ben Campbell, Colorado, St. Louis; Legal Tender, White river; Belle Texas, Pine Bluff.

New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Arrived—Charles Boomann, Cincinnati; John B. Maude, Mem his; John Howard, Arkansas river. Departed—Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Cherokee, Arkansas river. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Hector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Jas. E. Rankin.....Kempfe.....Matamoras.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Hector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA five feet four inches and rising.

Boats Departing this Day.

Cincinnati.....Exchange.....Shuman, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati.....Juniata.....Brennan, 4 P. M.
Matamoras.....J. C. Rankin.....Empire, 7 A. M.

J A Graff, 30 bbls turnips; Paine, A A T, 10 bbls I oil; J no Kenworthy, 7 pkgs furniture; J H Light, 10 bbls chairs; W H Porter, 2 pkgs furniture; Jas Bown, 200 bbls cane poles; Jos Meyar & Son, 2 sofas; H Hanck, 2 bbls tobacco; B S Reed & Co, 34 bags ranges; Arbuckles & Co, 100 bbls sorg; E H Meyers & Co, 100 tcs lard; F J Wallace, 2 pkgs tobacco; H Dickey & Co, 180 sks shelled corn.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	14	Painter & Sons, m	4
Byers, McC & Co, m	3	Chess, Smyths, m	2
Lloyd & Co, m	2	Wilson, G & P, m	2
J Moorhead, m	2	McKnight, D & Co, m	3
Zug & Co, m	1	Dunbar F W, o	1
Total			50

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Lucy F Co, o	15	McKnight, D & Co	2
Moorhead, P, b	2	Reese, G & P, o	4
McKnight, F & Co, o	6	Pitts Bolt Co, o	1
Total			30

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Lewis, O & P, m	1
Kloman, C & Bro, m	1	Jno Moorhead, m	2
Total			6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	J Moorhead, m	1
Caughey & H, b	2	Totten & Co, m	1
Total			7

Coal Received by Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	93	Sable Coal Co	23
A D & Co	25		
Total			141

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

Spring Stock.

NEW STYLES,
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
ALL GRADES,
LOW PRICES.

Boyard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

to Cash Buyers OF

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty,

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, P

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED!

North Pacific 7-30 Bonds.

Mortgage, $15,000, for Three Years
Mortgage, 10,000, for Two Years.
Mortgage, 5,000, for Three Years.
Mortgage, 3,000, for Two Years.

Lake Superior and Mississippi R. R. Bonds

ALSO,

FOR SALE,

BANK STOCKS,
CITY BONDS,
INSURANCE STOCKS,
SC

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Wednesday, February 11, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

	Cents.
Crane, T., New Geneva, Pa.	3
Fleming, Miss Mary, Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Manor, Frederick, Cincinnati, O.	3
Seggeman, Henry, New York	3
Shutt, Jos. A., Philadelphia	3
Snyder, Theo., Perrysville, Ohio	3
Steitz, Kasper, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Ward & Co., W. C., New York	3

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Not Bolters.

At the meeting of the committee appointed by the President of the convention of bolters yesterday, Mr. Smithson of the Thirty-second ward publicly withdrew his name from the list, and stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of Mr. Pollock.

We have been authorized to say, further, that Mr. J. H. Jones, of the Eighteenth ward, declines the honor. Other persons have also announced that their names were put upon the committee without their knowledge.

The Late Mr. Edward Allen.

We have already announced the decease of this old and honored citizen. He came to this city in 1832, and was early associated with the anti-slavery cause. He was a Republican in principle before the organization of the party, and was spared to see the utter destruction of American slavery. He was a strictly pure and upright man, and it may justly be said of him that throughout a long life he wronged no man. He was the father of our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Mr. Edward Jay Allen.

Robberies.

Last evening three young men entered the merchant tailoring establishment of Lowe & Wilson and managed to carry off two bundles of cloth. Officers Kennedy and McAnally captured one of the parties at Wood street and Virgin alley and recovered one of the bundles. The prisoner turned out to be "Skinney" Oyler. Subsequently "Reddy" Oyler was also captured and both are in the lock-up.

At ten o'clock two men were detected searching for valuables in Cappel's boarding house on Smithfield street, but they escaped.

South Side Mail Facilities.

Messrs. Hampe, Kemler, Trautman, Sorg and others, being the committee appointed to urge upon the Postoffice Department the appointment of letter carriers for the South Side, have returned. They had an extended interview with the Postmaster General and the First Assistant, which resulted in a very satisfactory manner to all concerned. As already stated, the change cannot be made until after July 1st, but in the meantime the department ordered the establishment of a new postoffice for the South Side, to be located in Lower St. Clair township, near the line of the Twenty-fifth ward, to be known as the Mount Oliver Postoffice, with Mr. Fred. Hampe as postmaster. Mr. H. has filed his bond with the department, the necessary papers have been issued and the office will be opened immediately.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Tempest and Tide" was played again last night, and will be repeated again to-night. The performers, as they become more familiar with the piece, will be able to do it more justice than at the first performance, and it will run better. We neglected yesterday morning to notice the mounting of the piece, which in general is very good.

Theams' Last Concerts.

This week our people will have the last opportunities to hear Theodore Thomas' magnificent orchestra in their own city. The concerts now announced are positively the farewell performances of the organization, and it behooves the lovers of harmony to secure places at once. The sale of seats has been larger than ever, indicating unmistakably that the house will be crowded at each appearance of the conductors. Mr. Thomas has made such judicious selections that the three programmes cannot fail in delighting everybody. He has taught the public to appreciate true music, and the appetite therefore will not easily be satiated. In view of his services in this regard, we hope and believe that his farewell visit will be one to be borne in grateful remembrance.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The great box delusion—for it certainly is a delusion, and an unfathomable one—may be witnessed at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening, in connection with a capital variety and dramatic performance.

The Gounod Club in Martha.

After long preparation and no little heralding, the Gounod Club, of this city, rendered Flotow's sparkling opera of "Martha" in Library Hall last evening. Every seat in the auditorium was occupied, the proscenium boxes were filled, and standing room was scarce. The audience comprised the very elite of the city, and presented a brilliant appearance. Many had come prepared to criticise every feature of the performance, some with a preconcerted bias, but the majority with a feeling in which great expectations and fears for the success of the entertainment alternately predominated. It was fully a quarter past eight before the curtain rung up on the first act. Previous to that, Prof. Clement Tetedoux, the impressario of the evening, had entered and taken position at the conductor's desk, breaking the monotonous delay and evoking applause from the audience. He was arrayed in the artistic broadcloth, swallow-tailed coat and white kids, and as he arranged the score his self-possession made a noticeable impression.

The opera of "Martha" was first performed in Vienna, November 23, 1847, and was but a sickly child, without promise of a long life, but, as in many other cases, the young infant disappointed the doctors and survived. The author, Count Von Flotow, adopted it from a libretto which had several times been previously employed both for ballad and opera; thus we have the story of the Richmond Fair, which is dotted with lively incident and has a decidedly dramatic flavor. At the present day few operas are more acceptable to the general public, although it must be admitted that the style of the music seldom rises beyond mediocrity, and is sadly devoid of fervor and passion, the motives generally being of a sprightly character, and often marred by staccato effects, which give a coldness of coloring utterly incompatible with that melancholy which is such an entrancing charm in music.

The performance last night was one of decided merit. Though amateurs, the members of the Gounod Club acquitted themselves in a manner creditable alike to their efforts and to their training. There were some blemishes, it is true, but these were comparatively lost sight of in the generally good interpretation of the composition. The leading characters were cast as follows: "Lady Harriet (Martha)," Mrs. Louise K. Camp; "Nancy," Miss Theresa Henne; "Lionel," Mr. Paul Zimmerman; "Plunket," Mr. Paul Boehme; "Lord Tristan," Mr. Clarence Rinehart; "the Sheriff," Mr. B. M. Everson.

The title role was very acceptably filled by Mrs. Louise K. Camp, a Washington lady, invited to this city for the occasion. Hers is a sweet, sympathetic voice, lacking somewhat in volume, especially in the upper register, but clear and well poised. Her "Last Rose of Summer" was given effectually, except where rendered inaudible by the ill-timed pizzicato of the violins, and the jarring crash of the trombone in the orchestra. Mrs. Camp's lyrical ability is undoubted, but her lack of the dramatic proprieties is at times evident. Her carriage is graceful and easy, but her gestures were not en rapport with the incidental requirements of the piece. We are not positive that last night was her first appearance before the public in opera, if it be, we can readily account for the timidity with which she made her entree. From the enthusiastic thrice repeated encores she received, after her principal solo, and the hearty applause to the finale, she maintained an admirable self-possession, and evinced more sympathy with the spirit of her part. In general her vocalization was good. As "Nancy," Miss Henne appeared to advantange. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano entirely unsuited to the character, which calls for a contralto voice of extraordinary range. She sang well in feeling, sweetly and correctly, but her acting, to one who has seen Mrs. Seguin in the same role, appears shallow and tame, and was marred by the crashing of that naughty trombone, backed up by a duo of equally jarring cornets. The "Lionel" of the piece was Mr. Paul Zimmerman, who possesses a tenor fairly sympathetic but by no means powerful voice, rather limited in register, and apt to flatten when striking the tones above the staff, or bridging a wide interval. He sang his part but in his principal solo, "Life a dream," but throughout the opera exhibited a timidity that detracted from the merit of the characterization. His bearing on the stage was stilted, and his acting wanting in effectiveness. He is not a Mass by any means. Mr. Paul Boehme, the "Plunket" of the evening, has a fair basso voice, which in the quartette was blown into the shade by the other characters. It lacks volume and power. He sang his solos and duets acceptably, and performed the stage business better, perhaps, than any of the other characters. The minor part of the "Sheriff" was entrusted to Mr. Everson, who sang his few numbers creditably. As "Tristan," Mr. Rinehart was not a success. His vocalization was forced, and his acting affected, too much so perhaps. The orchestra was certainly an amateur one, the violins, flute, French horns, bass viol and kettle drums being the only redeeming features. The trombone was out of tune, crashy, and frequently out of time; the oboe was "squeaky," the clarionets wheezy, and the cornets too brassy. These defects were obtruded most glaringly during the rendition of the solos. It appeared to be the aim of each performer to have his tones ring out louder and more crashy than the sweet accompaniments of the melody as rendered by the character on the stage.

We cannot speak in too high terms of the chorus, which comprised the leading amateur talent of the city. Nothing short of the most magnificent will convey the impression it made on the audience. Nothing like it has ever been heard in this city. It was well balanced. The singers, some sixty in number, fairly vied with each other in keeping correct time and singing their parts with spirit and feeling. As a whole the Gounod Club may well be proud of their first effort in Opera. It was a decided success, barring the few defects we have mentioned, and we hope it may be repeated at an early day. The stage, which was in charge of Prof. Lohman of the Frohsinn Society, was well managed, and except between the acts there were no "waits." Altogether the entertainment gave unbounded satisfaction, and was thoroughly and heartily enjoyed.

A TEMPERANCE TICKET.

Candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller Nominated

Straight-Out Prohibition Candidates,

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

Pursuant to call a meeting of temperance men was held at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for city offices. There were thirty-seven persons present, including one of the late bolters and a lady. But seventeen only took part in the proceedings, the others either living in Allegheny city or not favoring the movement. The Convention was a decidedly quiet and orderly one.

General T. H. Lane was called to the chair and Hugh D. McGaw and the reporters were appointed Secretaries.

The call for the meeting was then read.

THE MOVEMENT DISCUSSED.

Rev. Ormond said it was the intention to discuss the propriety of nominating temperance candidates for Mayor, Treasurer and Controller. Many temperance men, he said, believe that it was proper to bring forward a straight-out ticket. It was thought that they should cut loose from all existing political organizations.

Mr. McGaw one of a committee appointed by the Alliance to seek out candidates favorable to the movement reported that they had tendered the nomination for Mayor to Col. James P. Barr of the *Post*, but he had respectfully declined. Mr. John B. Guthrie, the Democratic candidate, had been interviewed, and while Mr. Guthrie had stated that he was a temperance man he refused to identify himself with the movement.

Mr. Thos. P. Hershberger said he had spent considerable time on Tuesday morning reading the reports of political conventions and he considered that it was against his conscience to vote for any of the nominees.

On motion a resolution was offered to go into an election of candidates.

Mr. McGaw favored sticking to the Prohibition party, although he admitted that so far as two of the candidates were concerned, Mr. Guthrie, Democratic, and Mr. Kirk, "boiler," both are Temperance men. He thought, however, that a straight ticket should be nominated and a Prohibition party organized.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. Arthur Kirk advocated postponement, but the voice of the meeting was against him.

The question on the resolution was put, and a few voices sounded aye, with no responses in the negative.

Suggestions for Mayor being called for, Mr. William Little, of the Eighth ward, and Thos. P. Hershberger, of the Thirty-sixth ward, were named.

VIEWS OF PROPOSED CANDIDATES.

Mr. Little asked leave to say a word. He did not think himself the man for the occasion, and yet he thought the time ripe for such a movement, but the present meeting was not of sufficient numbers to put him or any one else up. Instead of the large meeting there should have been, we are but a handful of citizens present. He would say, however, that if he could obtain the united vote of temperance people and of religious people he would not refuse the nomination.

Mr. Hershberger next took the floor and said that he would feel it a great honor to have the support of honorable temperance men for anything. But he believed that Mr. Little was more likely to attract a good vote, and even if defeated it would be a great honor which he would always be proud of.

WILLIAM LITTLE NOMINATED.

Mr. Ormond called attention to the fact that Mr. Little had already been Mayor of this city.

Mr. Hershberger declined the nomination, and moved that Mr. Little be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Little again said he did not want the nomination, and that he was not as good a candidate as could be had. He hoped he would not be put up as a burnt offering.

Rev. Cranage spoke in favor of Mr. Little.

Mr. Little was then unanimously nominated.

Mr. McGaw wanted to be certain that they now had a candidate.

Mr. Hershberger was of a similar mind.

The Chair stated that it should be understood that Mr. Little would not take the nomination. He did not want to be put up to be knocked down.

Mr. Little declared that he would not accept.

WILLING TO BE SLAUGHTERED.

Mr. Hershberger and Rev. Dermitt were then named.

Mr. Hershberger, in a short speech, said he was willing to be "slaughtered," and didn't think it would hurt him. [Applause.] He thought it would be an honor to be defeated by such men as would defeat him. He did not desire the nomination, but was "willin."

It was decided to go into ballot as between Messrs. Herberger and Dermitt.

MR. HERSHBERGER NOMINATED.

Rev. Dermitt said he was always a Prohibitionist, and had always been against the manufacture and use of intoxicating liquors. He would stand on the action of the convention, although he did not know what kind of a Mayor he would make, or horse either. [Laughter.] He agreed to abide by the decision of the convention.

A ballot was then had with the following result:

Thomas P. Hershberger	10
Rev. Dermitt	7

Mr. Hershberger was declared the nominee for Mayor.

On motion of Mr. McGaw the nomination of Mr. Hershberger was made unanimous.

TREASURER AND CONTROLLER.

Samuel H. Baird was nominated for Treasurer.

Mr. Baird declined the honor stating that he would not be a candidate against Mr. C. L. Magee.

Mr. Baird named Mr. Magee.

Mr. McGaw objected, saying that straight Prohibition men should be nominated. Mr. Hogue and Mr. Snodgrass were Republicans, and men are wanted who are or will be identified with the Prohibition party.

A gentleman nominated Mr. Hugh D. McGaw.

Some further discussion occurred, during which Rev. Dermitt said that he had been one of a committee to visit Mr. David Kirk as to the prohibition nomination for Mayor, but Mr. Kirk had declined it, saying, however, he would be glad to have the Temperance vote. Other candidates would doubtless feel the same way.

A ballot was then taken on the Treasurership, which resulted as follows:

C. L. Magee	9
Hugh D. McGaw	13

Mr. McGaw was declared the nominee for Treasurer.

On motion of Rev. Ormond, Mr. Thomas P. Morgan, of the Eighth ward, was nominated for Controller by acclamation.

The chairman now formally notified the candidates of their nominations, after which a discussion occurred upon the matter of organization.

Mr. Donnelly in a short address counselled ward organizations, and that the Prohibition party proceed to do as the existing political parties. There should be committees in every ward, and earnest, energetic work should be done.

On motion of Mr. Ormond it was decided to appoint a committee of five to procure workers in each ward, and to arrange the campaign.

It was found difficult to procure a committee, many persons suggested declining. Finally the following gentlemen were appointed: Rev. James Dermitt, R. D. Ingram, Thos. H. Rabe, W. H. Phipps, Samuel H. Baird, W. G. Warren, H. G. Donnelly.

After some addresses the convention adjourned.

The committee above named will meet today at noon.

A QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

The Water Extension Committee.

The Select Council has passed the ordinance providing for the appointment of a Water Extension Committee, to consist of nine members—three from the Select and four from the Common branch, in conjunction with the respective Presidents. The entire business of completing the water works is to be committed to the hands of these nine men. In this respect the ordinance passed as reported; but the discussion snows that there was a wide difference of view between members of the Select body as to the number which should constitute the committee. An amendment was offered to substitute the Water Committee, which consist of about twenty-five members for the proposed new committee; but this was voted down, several of the older and more in timenumbered members saying that they could not the Water Committee was too large and already had as much as they could do. After this amendment failed an effort was made to go a step further and reduce the committee to nine to live. This the Council wisely refused to do. Under the ordinance a majority of the committee is authorized to act, even to the making of contracts; and if the amendment had passed, three of the five members proposed would have had the entire power in their hands. It seems to us a wise committee so constituted might become a very "close corporation," so to speak. The Water Commission consisted of five, and the great burden of complaint was that the members were unable to give the business the personal attention which is required. How a committee of five, or even nine, are to give the required attention is not very clear. True there is to be a General Manager, but it will not do to rely entirely upon him. The committee must take the responsibility for the whole work, and they will be held accountable for the acts of their General Manager, as well as the acts of the High School, on drawing, be fixed at twenty per cent.

The motion was voted down.

Mr. Estep applied for an additional Grammar teacher for the Morse district. Referred to the committee.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 2 P. M. for the purpose of hearing the appointments of committees.

THE BOLTERS.

Meeting of their Committee—The Candidate Wants to Know if they are Serious—Resolutions—Another Bolt—Members Withdraw.

A meeting of the committee appointed to conduct the campaign for the bolters' second choice candidate, Mr. David Kirk, met yesterday afternoon in the Select Council chamber and after a long delay, Dr. Gross being absent, on motion of Mr. David Aiken, Mr. John Adams was called to the chair.

Ralph Reed and Samuel Jack of the Fourteenth ward were elected secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. T. B. Atterbury offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the Republican Convention in nominating and presenting to the people as a candidate for Mayor, David Kirk, Esq., meets with our unqualified approval, and, believing that it will be endorsed by the people at the ballot box, we hereby pledge him our hearty support, and will labor and do our utmost to secure his election.

Resolved, That we rejoice in being able to present to the people a candidate so eminently qualified for the position, his long and untiring services in Councils and uncompromising opposition to all corruption and extravagant expenditure and misrule, give us sufficient assurance that his administration will give us what has long been desired by all good citizens, a thorough reform of our municipal government.

Resolved, That we proceed at once to thoroughly organize and make a vigorous campaign, and for this purpose the chairman of the committee is hereby instructed to appoint the following committees: Committee on Finance; on Meetings and Speakers; on Printing; Vigilance Committee.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to secure headquarters.

Mr. Smithson moved that the list of members be called.

After this had been done Mr. Smithson said: "Mr. Chairman, I desire to have my name erased. I intend to vote against the other way. I have also a similar request from Mr. Pollock. I now retire." [Cheers from the lobby.]

The "modest" request, as stated by the Chair, was granted.

The Chairman asked if there was any further business, when Mr. Aiken suggested that perhaps, Mr. Kirk might have something to say.

IS IT SERIOUS?

Mr. Kirk responded. He said he had been placed under very peculiar circumstances. What he wanted to know first of all was whether the men who nominated him intended to stick by him. He said he was convinced that if they would rally around him he could be elected without doubt. He said he was in opposition to rings and corruption in every form. He had got an insight into the workings of politicians while canvassing the city, and had ascertained that in every ward three or four men run the business. He had been offered by delegates from wards, as from two to four hundred dollars. He concluded by urging those opposed to rings and corruption to rally around him.

The chair suggested that it might be well to hear from the various members of the committee. For himself he said he would not be bound by party ties to support a bad man.

Mr. Carlton, from the Thirty-fifth ward, said he thought the Republicans unanimous, and many Democrats would vote for Kirk.

Mr. Sutter, the rejected delegate from the Thirty-first ward, thought they could whip the McCarthy men so bad that they wouldn't know where they lived.

Mr. Durling, from the Thirty-fifth ward, entertained the same impressions as to the result in his ward as did Mr. Carlton.

The committee then adjourned to meet at two o'clock this afternoon.

Seriously Ill.

Hon. H. B. Swoope, United States Attorney, is lying quite ill at his residence in this city. His physicians have forbidden all intercourse with him on matters of business, and his friends are requested not to call on him until further notice.

EDUCATIONAL.

Organization of the Central Board.

New President Elected—The Old Secretary Retained—Monthly Reports—Drawing in the Schools.

A meeting of the Central Board of Education of 1873-4 met yesterday afternoon to finish up the business, Mr. Craig President in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting the regular monthly reports were read.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of the Superintendent shows teachers employed for the month of January as follows:

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Primary Department	102		102
Medium	93		93
Grammaer (including Prin'ls)	37	70	107
High School	11	6	17
Training School	1	1	2
Music	6	0	6
Mute School	1	8	9
Total	55	223	378

The average attendance of pupils was as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Primary department	4,051	3,541	7,592
Medium department	1,502	1,668	3,171
Grammar department	1,050	1,222	2,243
High school	117	143	330
Total	6,881	6,475	13,326

The enrollment was divided as follows:

Old city	11,206
South Side	4,698
Total	15,994

The enrollment in the mechanical school was one hundred and thirty. The report was accepted.

FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

Balance on hand January 12, 1874	$36,782 54
Received through solicitor	500 00
	$37,282 54
Warrants paid since Jan. 12, 1874, $25,730 93	
Coupons redeemed	105 00
Bonds and interest	1,030 00
	29,365 93
Balance on hand	$37,416 61

The report was accepted.

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting warrants had been drawn as follows:

For Teachers' salaries	$31,207 90
For payment of bills	2,173 83
	$33,381 73

The report was accepted.

The report of the Principal of the High School was read and accepted. The enrolled attendance for the month of January was: Males, 99; females, 166; total, 366; average attendance, males, 178, females, 143; total 321; per cent. of attendance, males, 89; females, 86; total 87.

The report was accepted.

The business having been concluded a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made, but before its adoption Mr. Craig, the retiring President, in a few remarks, returned thanks for the courtesy extended to him during the past year.

Adjourned.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The Board then went into an organization for the ensuing year, and on motion Mr. Samuel Harper was chosen temporary President, and Mr. Case temporary Secretary.

Credentials of newly elected members were then called for and a number handed in, read and accepted.

Nominations for permanent President were declared in order and Messrs. Joseph H. Nobbs and T. J. Craig were named.

A ballot being had Mr. Nobbs received 15 votes and Mr. Craig 14 votes.

Mr. Nobbs was declared elected and on motion of Mr. Case the election was made unanimous.

Mr. Nobbs was escorted to the chair by the retiring President, Mr. Craig.

The new Chairman made a neat speech returning thanks for the honor. He fully appreciated the mark of approbation and believed it to be offered him for his services as a school man. In his action as the presiding officer for the ensuing year he would endeavor to so conduct himself as to merit the continued approbation of all.

Nominations for secretary were declared next in order, and Mr. Charles A. Kehew was unanimously elected by a *viva voce* vote.

On motion of Mr. Lewis the salary of the secretary was fixed at $1,800.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Lewis moved that the President be requested to appoint all standing committees. Carried.

Mr. Shaw moved that the High School, Finance, Teachers and Salaries, and Text Books and Course of Instruction Committees be increased from five to seven members.

Mr. Wilson moved that all the committees be increased to seven.

The amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Shaw's motion relative to the four committees was then adopted upon division of the house.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the rules and regulations governing the Board for the past year were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the term of Wm. H. Devore, new member from the Thirty-seventh ward, was fixed at three years.

DRAWING IN THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Craig called up the matter of examination of pupils upon drawing before entering the High School, and said that his board had instructed him to ask that the rule be rescinded. He therefore moved that the examination be postponed for this year.

Some discussion ensued upon the subject, during which the friends of drawing in the schools urged that if it was continued as a study it should come under the rules. The other side agreed that there should be no examination in drawing at least, this, the first year.

Mr. Case moved to postpone for the present. Lost.

Mr Lewis moved to lay Mr. Craig's motion on the table, but it was subsequently withdrawn.

After further discussion Mr. Craig presented a modified resolution that: For the present year the rate of per centage for admission to the High School, on drawing, be fixed at twenty per cent.

The motion was voted down.

Mr. Estep applied for an additional Grammar teacher for the Morse district. Referred to the committee.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 2 P. M. for the purpose of hearing the appointments of committees.

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KIRK ON WORD EATING.

Kirk's Notion of Republican Conventions.

"As a candidate for mayor, I hereby *pledge myself to abide by the decision* of the *Republican Convention* to meet on the 9th prox., and in no event become an Independent candidate for the same.

January 31st, 1874. DAVID KIRK."

This is the solemn written bond of honor given by David Kirk to the Convention composed of forty-four delegates representing McCarthy, Gross and Kirk. That Convention on a test vote for chairman (Nusser, a McCarthy delegate, being absent), voted 22 for the McCarthy candidate and 21 for the combined Gross and Kirk candidate, all the delegates, incinding those whose seats were contested, voted. On the reception of the report of the committee (Nusser being present) the vote on the reception was 21 against. Then it was that the preconcerted and predetermined plan was carried out, by the abject flight of the combined defeated minority and the subsequent rendezvous of sixteen of them in a guarded room in the Central Hotel.

The right of minority rule, it seems, prevailed even here, for, after what they facetiously termed the nomination on Doc. Gross, he was forced to withdraw in favor of the man who again pledged himself to the noble sixteen in the following words: "*I pledged myself to abide by the Republican Convention, I regard this* as the Republican Convention, and I will therefore *abide* by the result of this *Convention*." Could there be a more lame and impotent conclusion? Why this canny Scot swallows his words and ejects them again as he would an ill-made "haggis." He binds himself to the action of the Republican Convention, assembled in City Hall, and in the face of it breaks his plighted faith, and renews his dishonored pledge to sixteen secreted fugitives, not because they constitute the Republican Convention, but because forsooth *he regards* them as such.

In very truth he only regards that as a Republican Convention, the minority of which will basely stultify itself by voting for him; a minority, in this case, of sixteen, being seven less than the McCarthy delegates in the City Hall Convention.

His logic seems to be, "I am the Republican candidate for nomination; if the Convention does not nominate me it is not Republican, and I am to judge of that."

He evidently is not one of those alluded to by his countryman Bobby Burns,

"But where ye feel your honour grip,
Let that aye be your border;
Its slightest touches, instant pause—
Debar a' side pretences;
And resolutely keep it as a,
Uncaring consequences."

The sheer truth is that the very wards which he pretends to have carried were not carried by him, but by what is termed the Ring, for the purpose of so combining in the Convention as to defeat the nomination of Mr. McCarthy on the ballot, and thus bring forward a new man. Finding, however, that McCarthy developed surpassing popularity and strength, they then endeavored to buy his delegates, and failing in this, determined to seize the slightest pretext for a revolt.

The canvass of Mr. McCarthy, and his success, is most remarkable. Without what is called high social position, poor, unaided by wealth or station, discouraged by pretended friends, opposed by the ring—unsustained by the press, nay maligned by the press, and denounced by a portion of it, vilified, sneered at and ridiculed—relying wholly and solely upon his well earned reputation, his acknowledged merits, and the popularity of his principles of purpose, he unflinchingly pursued the rugged, uneven tenor of his way and won, to the surprise and amazement of those who thought that false, perverted and political leaders had completely succeeded not to be overthrown, but overcome the honest expression of the honest instincts of the *people*, upon which with abiding faith he entirely relies for his ultimate success on next Tuesday, they well knowing that he is of the people and for the people.

THE PRISON SOCIETY.

The Meeting Yesterday—Report of the Secretary, etc.

The Allegheny County Prison Society met yesterday, Rev. J. H. Milligan in the chair.

Mr. J. D. Carlisle, treasurer, submitted his report, as follows:

Receipts	$385 00
Expenditures	57 19
Balance on hand	$327 81

The contributions were as follows: Major William Frew, $200; R. Low, $10; L. Mills, $10; Joseph Horne, $25; J. Graff, Bennett & Co., $20; O. McClintock & Co., $10; Graff, Hugus & Co., $5; Bovard, Rose & Co., $5.

The report of Rev. James Dermitt was read, giving in full the work performed during the past month in the jail.

Robert Carr and Major Matthews reported their visitations to the Penitentiary, and that they were kindly received by the officers and prisoners.

The report of the committee in regard to holding the public annual meeting, was received, and the committee continued to make further arrangements.

The spirit manifested in the meeting was one of earnestness in behalf of prisoners and the reformatory efforts possible to be made by a Christian public. The Society is doing a good work in its quiet, unostentatious way.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On petition of W. W. Kurtz & Co., of Philadelphia, creditors, and Marshal, of Allegheny City, was alleged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shaffer.

The report of Register Shaffer on the petition of Thomas C. Guthrie, D. D., for an order on the assignee of Samuel R. McClean, of this city, bankrupt, to deliver certain railroad bonds, deposited by petitioner with said bankrupt, presented, approved and assignee directed to deliver as asked.

On petition of a creditor of Andrews & Jones, of Allegheny City, bankrupts, the United States Marshal, as provisional assignee, was ordered to make public or private sale of certain trimming goods, ribbons, &c., of said bankrupts.

Howard Greer, trading as Greer & Co., of Beaver county, was adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of Josiah Reamer, of this city, creditor, and the matter was referred to Register Knox, of Waynesburg.

The report of John G. MacConnell, Esq., Commissioner appointed to make distribution of the fund in the case of James McGovern et al., against the steam tug Comet, in admiralty, was presented and confirmed nisi to be confirmed absolutely unless exceptions are filed thereto within ten days.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Collier.

In the case of George Lloyd and wife vs. Martin Mercer, action for slander, the jury found for the plaintiffs the sum of $900.

In the case of Jacob J. Weir vs. Wm. Scott, verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Thomas W. Briggs vs. Watson Provost. Action in ejectment for a tract of land in Baldwin township. Continued before Judge White.

The case of Chadwick vs. Coleman, Rahni & Co., action to recover damages done to the surface of land by the removal of the coal, is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

120. Johnston vs. Johnston.
139. Thompson & Simon vs. Marshall, Brown & Co.
123. McDonald vs. McMillan & McCartney.
144. Union Savings Bank vs. Burney.
148. McDonald, for use vs. O'Neil.
149. Ryan and wife vs. Bigley et al.
166. Welland vs. Fisher.
171. Reed & Gilchrist for use vs. Clark.
172. Gilchrist vs. Trunick.

Common Pleas—Judges Collier and Stowe.

In the case of Ann Cochran vs. A. J. Cochran, proceeding in divorce, the jury found in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her a divorce.

Dr. W. B. Thorn vs. Charles Bandis, action to recover for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $73 50.

Charles F. McKenna vs. Darby and Margaret McDonough. Action to recover for legal services. Verdict for plaintiff for $80.

John Simpson vs. John Frazier. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $108 77.

Swaine, Dixon vs. trustees of the St. Clair Congregational Church and McDonough & Natcher, contractors. Action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiffs for $642 72.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

115. Phillips vs. Clarke.
69. Kinlin vs. Malone.
72. Ross vs. Pittsburgh Boat Co.
73. Groward vs. the City of Allegheny.
74. McGlowery vs. Gibson.
75. McLinney vs. Wood et al.
77. McMaghan vs. McCallister.
78. Gordon vs. Lewis.
79. Knox et al. vs. Natcher et al.
80. Sheppard vs. Knowles et al.
82. Nave vs. Collins & Blume.
83. Gazzam vs. Graff.
90. Same vs. Same.
83. Bracken vs. Bates.
85. Krebbs vs. Clug et al.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Michael Keefe and Daniel Doyle, indicted for larceny from on railroad at Manchester, were arraigned for trial. Keefe entered a plea of guilty, and the jury found Doyle guilty.

Bridy Montague was found guilty on an indictment for larceny on oath of R. H. Negley. Archy, it will be remembered, operated in a burglarious line in the East End for some time. He was also found guilty on an indictment for burglary on oath of John Herron, and on another for larceny on oath of E. R. Hugus.

The jury in the conspiracy case of Regina Steinel vs. Adam and Lora Weigand, A. B. Holscher and Frank Smalz, returned a verdict of not guilty, the defendants, Adam Weigand and wife, being directed to pay the costs.

Ellen Doherty was placed on trial for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Thomas E. Mann. Our readers will recollect the attempted assassination of Mann by this woman, on Wood street, some months since, when she suddenly emerged from Virgin alley and fired at him. Subsequently she was arrested while loitering about the White House saloon, where Mann was employed, at one hour at night, with the intention, it is supposed, of shooting him. A cocked revolver was found in her possession. The jury is out.

Sarah Bourke and John Whitenson were placed on trial on an indictment for larceny, on oath of William A. Collins. The case is on trial.

Organization of the Central Board

The Central Board of Education met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of Mr. Joseph H. Nobbs as President, and Mr. Chas. A. Kehew, as Secretary.

Mr. Nobbs has long been identified with our public schools and has, probably, been longer in the Central Board than any other member. He takes great interest in school matters and is always anxious to advance the interests of public education. He will make a good President.

Mr. Kehew has been the Secretary during the past year and has satisfactorily performed the duties for which he is well qualified.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Report from the Fourth Ward—Assessment of Property Heretofore Exempt, &c.

The Board of Revision met yesterday morning in the Common Council chamber. Mr. A. Speer occupied the chair.

The following report of the Fourth Ward property hitherto exempt was read and adopted:

Liberty street M. E. Church, lot 68x90, corner Liberty and Fourth streets, $11,000; two-story brick church, $10,000.

Fourth Ward Public Schools, lot 95x150, corner Penn avenue and Cecil alley, $38,000; three-story brick school house, $10,000.

Mercantile Library Association, lot 120x160, corner Penn avenue and Barker's alley, $72,000.

Four-story stone building and hall, books, scenery, furniture, &c., $65,000.

Second Presbyterian Church, lot 110x120, corner Penn and Seventh streets, $66,000.

Two story brick church, $20,000.

Christ M. E. Church, lot 100x150, corner Penn avenue and Eighth street, $60,000.

Two story stone church, $20,000.

Pittsburgh Female College, 150x100, Eighth street, $42,500; buildings, $25,000.

Jewish Synagogue, lot 82x90, Eighth street, $25,700; church $17,000.

Covenanter Church, lot 82x90, Eighth street, $28,000; church, $15,000.

Young Men's Home, lot 40x180, Duquesne way, $14,000; buildings, $15,000.

St. Andrew's Episcopal